

JPRS-NEA-84-035

2 March 1984

Near East/South Asia Report

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2 March 1984

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ALGERIA

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--Algiers, 15/2/84 (APS)--President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, secretary general of the party and supreme head of the armed forces, signed two decrees on the nomination of central directors at the National Defense Ministry. The first decree is bearing on the appointment of Colonel Mohamed Alleg, CC member, as central director in charge of mobilization and the people's defence. Colonel Alleg was previously central director of the Political Department of the People's National Army (ANP). The second decree is dealing with the appointment of Colonel Si Lahcene Larbi, CC member, as central director of the (ANP) Political Department. Colonel Si Lahcene Larbi was previously deputy commander of the First Military Region. [Text] [LD160219 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 15 Feb 84]

CSO: 4500/40

RELATIONS WITH U.S., AID PROGRAM CRITICIZED

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic No 783, 16 Jan 84 pp 4-9

[Article by 'Isam Rif'at: "Unacceptable Interference in Egyptian Policy"]

[Text] The strangest thing I ever heard...Had I not been there listening to the speaker, I would not have believed it. The speaker was Michael Stone, the head of the American aid program in Egypt. The topic of his lecture was American aid in the policy context.

The conclusion of his analysis is unacceptable in shape and substance, and unacceptable in either a direct or indirect form.

I imagine that it is necessary that he offer an explanation. We welcome cooperation and reject interference in any form and pressures of any kind. Cooperation serves joint, mutual and balanced interests. Any violations of this means an end to the cooperation. Cooperation does not mean interference under any circumstances.

Before I relate what happened at the lecture of Michael Stone, I must quote a letter that I received from a citizen, Muhammad 'Abd-al-Sami' Jadd, a councilor in business education in Daqahliyah. He says in his letter, "Israel receives \$300 million more in American aid than Egypt. On a per capita basis, Egypt receives \$28 in American aid annually while Israel receives \$550." This comparison requires no further comment from us.

Now allow me to point out what Michael Stone mentioned in his lecture, which was attended by no more than 30 people. Not one Egyptian official attended. To be specific, most of those present were young journalists. There was one political science professor and one president of a public sector organization.

Michael Stone began his lecture in a harsh tone and blamed the Egyptian side for poor utilization of some portions of American aid, particularly food. He defended his argument by saying, "I know this, you know it, and the Egyptians government knows it."

However, the issue is not as simple as Stone presented it. Much of the criticism can be directed at the American aid program in Egypt. Take, for example, the high prices of American goods that Egypt imports. And take the high price of

shipping. The agreements stipulate that shipping be done with American ships, and they are among the most expensive in the world for shipping. Take, for example, the fact that some American technology is not appropriate for Egyptian society. Take the strict and confusing American bureaucracy and the complicated procedures. Or take the salaries of American experts who are a burden on the aid program.

For example, if an American worker's salary was \$3,000 per month in America, we pay him \$12,000 per month. The American employee whose salary is \$12,000 per month in his country is paid \$30,000 per month by us. His compensation is figured as follows: salary plus 208 percent plus 13 percent profit for the office that loaned him plus rent for an apartment (1,000 to 1,500 Egyptian pounds) plus automobile allowance (500) plus 20 percent differential because he is working outside the United States.

All of these things could serve as titles for other economic discussions. But before that we must pause and consider the significance of something hinted at by Stone in his lecture: "I cannot separate the contents of the aid program from policy. I believe that dealing with something like this is not considered interference in Egypt's internal affairs or its sovereignty."

He demands that there be a joint dialog in order to draw up an economic policy for Egypt. America grants and Egypt takes and the two sides of the operation share a single interest. So why not sit down together and define an economic policy for Egypt?

I am not repeating myself but, rather, reiterating the national sentiment of all of Egypt when I say we reject interference in all of the internal affairs of Egypt. Egypt knows its needs and Egypt has its plans. Egypt has an economic policy that was created of its own free will. Egypt rejects any restrictions on its economic activities, internally or externally.

Does this mean that there is a change in the tone and the common language? Is America hiding a new measure behind this?

Twice Egypt asked for more flexibility in American aid. Egypt focused on the importance of moving economic aid to Egypt from a system of individual projects to aid to an entire sector. Some reports say that USAID is hesitant to adopt this method because it believes that the Egyptian aid program requires a kind of supervision.

The history of American-Egyptian relations teaches us many lessons. In the 1950's there was an attempt to tie Egypt's hands by withdrawing the offer to finance the high dam project. The response was the nationalization of the Suez canal. In the 1960's there was [American] support for the Israeli attack of June 1967. The response was estrangement, alienation and hostility.

This "tone" invites us to take a quick and summary glance at American-Egyptian relations.

Relations, Positive and Negative

The history of Egyptian-American relations has experienced a series of turn-arounds since the establishment of the United States itself. In a book by Dr Ra'fat Ghunaymi, professor of modern history at Zaqaziq University, entitled "America and International Relations" (1979), we are able to grasp the progress of these relations, which began with the US recognition of Egypt's importance as the vibrant heart of the Arab World and of its historical status and place in civilization. America was interested in Egypt and her affairs during the 19th and 20th centuries. The relations that we will look at were not stable because Egypt adhered to her independence and refused involvement with any foreign power that would restrict its movements to build internally and develop the Arab World. Therefore, we find that although there have been bright periods in US relations with Egypt, there have also been periods of estrangement, even confrontation, between the two sides.

Where then are the bright periods and where are the periods of estrangement and confrontation?

Let us engage quickly in a trip to the depths of various aspects of American-Egyptian relations as described in the above-mentioned book.

With Egypt's modern awakening at the hand of Muhammad 'Ali in the beginning of the 20th century, American activity in the field of services began in the Arab region. Egypt was the first focus of American interest for this activity.

The beginning of Egyptian-American [diplomatic] relations can be dated to the beginning of the 1930's when an American consul was appointed to the city of Alexandria in 1932.

Egypt Refuses American Gift

American activity in Egypt began with delegations of American missionaries that conducted educational, medical, social and religious activities.

However, the most important American activities in Egypt during the 19th century were conducted by officers and judges. The Khedive Isma'il used American officers in the Egyptian Army and American judges in the mixed courts. (We won't go into the reasons and motives.) He continued to use American officers in the Egyptian Army until 1878 when the officers were all released, with the exception of General Stone, in June of that year due to a worsening financial crisis and pressure from foreigners--the English and the French. General Stone left the Egyptian Army after the events of the 'Urabi revolution and the beginning of English occupation of Egypt in 1882.

Trade was one of the activities practiced in Egypt by the Americans due to Egypt's geographical position, the presence of the Suez canal on its territory, and the density of the population. This attracted many American companies and businessmen, and had it not been for the British occupation and the restrictions it imposed on non-British world trade, American economic activity

in Egypt would have increased. It did increase a great deal after Egypt declared its independence in 1922.

American activity in Egypt has also been represented by the presence of technicians on Egyptian soil, including archeologists who have come as representatives of universities and museums in the United States to search for Egyptian artifacts in various parts of Egypt since 1899.

When their activities produced a valuable discovery in the 1920's, the United States presented American businessman John Rockefeller's offer of a gift consisting of \$10 million for the construction of a museum to hold the artifacts that were discovered and those that would be discovered in the future.

However, the Egyptians did not accept this gift because of their disappointment with the official American position which was sympathetic with Egypt's enemies, the British and Zionists, in Palestine.

In the field of politics, Dr Ra'fat Ghunaymi says in his book that perhaps the first American political position taken toward Egypt occurred during the British naval bombardment of the city of Alexandria on 11 and 12 July 1882. American documents state that the American position was sympathetic with the British during the British attack on Alexandria. The American Navy was near the theater of operations at Alexandria, and American sailors helped the sailors on the attacking British ships by offering them medical and rescue services. Also, the Americans entered the destroyed city with the British and helped protect the persons and possessions of the British and other foreigners from attacks of revenge which were conducted by the Egyptians against foreigners.

The sympathy between the United States and Great Britain could be explained in the context of the sons of the two countries merely helping each other. However, we do not accept this explanation due to the reality of our nationalist sentiments, and we cannot excuse the United States for behavior that was based on assisting an aggression.

During the British occupation of Egypt, the United States assumed a neutral policy based on non-interference in international problems, and it acknowledged European influence in the countries of Asia and Africa, and thus, British influence in Egypt. Despite this, the United States was sympathetic with British policy in Egypt, something which roused Egyptian nationalist feelings. (There are many examples and much evidence of this, so there is no reason to go into details.)

Actions and Reactions

When the revolution erupted in Egypt in 1952, the United States supported it with the goal of having greater influence in Egypt than any other foreign power, including its ally Great Britain. The leaders of the Egyptian revolution were relieved and satisfied with the American position. Nonetheless, Egypt continued to refuse to join any alliances. This made the United States search for another Arab state that would accept the Western offer (and it found one in Iraq and Nuri al-Sa'id).

From the revolution until the October 1973 war, Egyptian-American relations experienced a series of actions and reactions, some positive and others negative. The actions and reactions of American-Egyptian relations occurred as follows:

America supported Egypt diplomatically so that it could achieve its nationalist goals represented in the British-Egyptian agreement for the evacuation of British forces from Sudan in 1953, and the British-Egyptian agreement of 1954 for the evacuation of the British Army from its military bases concentrated in the Suez canal region. This position was linked to an offer of economic aid to Egypt in accordance with a four point plan for achieving stability in Egypt. The United States believed that Egyptian gratitude for US generosity could possibly be translated into participation in Western defense plans.

When Egypt refused the policy of defense alliances and tried to strengthen the Arab collective security and stability in the Arab region and defend it against all foreign intervention, the United States was disappointed and instead drew the government of Nuri al-Sa'id into the Baghdad Alliance (January 1955) with other foreign countries.

Egypt considered Iraq's participation in an alliance with foreign countries as treasonous to the Arab cause and Arab treaties. 'Abd-al-Nasir viewed the Baghdad Alliance as an attack by the United States and the Western camp against Egyptian policy that was based on a refusal of alliances with foreign states.

The year 1955 saw a development for the worse in relations between Egypt and the United States as a result of the Egyptian attack on the Baghdad Alliance, and as a result of 'Abd-al-Nasir's attendance at the Bandung conference and adoption of a policy of positive neutrality. The United States believed that the Egyptian media attack on the Baghdad Alliance was directed at it in particular, since all other Arab countries refused to join the alliance despite American pressures and incentives. American exasperation with Egypt increased with the government of Egypt's announcement in May 1955 that it recognized the People's Republic of China.

Relations between Egypt and the United States worsened after Israel's attack on Gaza (February 1955) with modern weapons. Egypt requested modern weapons from countries in the Western camp--the sole source for arming the Egyptian Army up to that time. France refused unless Egypt would stop its aid to the Algerian revolutionaries. England provided 40 tanks without sufficient ammunition, and the United States stipulated that Egypt enter into a defense agreement with it or pay for the requested weapons with dollars that Egypt did not have.

Egypt looked for another source of weapons. Negotiations began between Egypt and the Soviet Union for the purchase of weapons. Egypt did not want to upset the Western countries so it announced that a weapons deal had been concluded with Czechoslovakia. The United States was alarmed at 'Abd-al-Nasir's announcement of the weapons deal on 27 September 1955. It sent a representative to 'Abd-al-Nasir who proposed that the Soviet weapons be abandoned in exchange for a supply of American weapons with the proviso that they not be used for

offensive military operations against Israel or any Arab country that had friendly ties with the United States. 'Abd-al-Nasir refused and this further worsened relations. America believed that 'Abd-al-Nasir was responsible for the introduction of the Soviets into the Middle East area, which adversely affected American interests. The United States began to prop up its friends in the region, the foremost being Israel, and it tried to impede Egypt. It withdrew its previous offer to finance the construction of a dam in Aswan which was to be used for expanded agriculture. The United States and England had demonstrated an interest in financing this project. The World Bank joined them in offering complete financing for construction of the dam. In the beginning this Western move was juxtaposed with Soviet interest in the project, but 'Abd-al-Nasir welcomed the Western offer in fulfillment of the policy of positive neutrality. 'Abd-al-Nasir was considered one of the architects of this policy. When the Soviet Union moved away from the project and its previous interest in it disappeared, the opportunity arrived that the United States was waiting for. It announced that it was withdrawing its offer to finance the construction of the high dam. England and then the World Bank followed suit. This withdrawal was done in a way that appeared to be public punishment of 'Abd-al-Nasir or a condemnation of the president and people of Egypt. The justification for withdrawing the financing was illogical. It was that the Egyptian economy was unable to guarantee the repayment of the financing loans.

'Abd-al-Nasir would not accept the condemnation. His reaction was to strengthen relations with the Soviet Union and nationalize the Suez canal. This was a devastating blow to England and France, and the United States opposed the move. Then the tripartite attack of October 1956 occurred. The United States objected to this. Israel made its withdrawal from Sinai contingent upon an end to the Arab economic boycott against Israel, direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab states, and the freedom of passage of Israeli ships through the Straits of Tiran--the entrance to the Gulf of 'Aqabah across from Sharm al-Shaykh--and the Suez canal. These conditions were unacceptable to Egyptian President 'Abd-al-Nasir. The United States was sympathetic with the Israeli demands.

When Eisenhower presented his plan in January 1956, which was said to fill the vacuum in the Middle East, it was violently attacked by the Egyptian media. 'Abd-al-Nasir succeeded in gathering the the Arab leaders against the plan, which further angered the United States.

Although the United States was against the tripartite aggression, it continued to consider 'Abd-al-Nasir an obstacle to its goals in the region. The United States made plans to block 'Abd-al-Nasir's plans, isolate him from the other Arab states and from the Egyptian people if possible, and conspire against him. The United States reduced the amount of medicine that Egypt had requested to treat those injured at Port Said, continued the freeze on Egyptian money in American banks, canceled a large food program for school children, and refused to sell wheat and oil to Egypt. These unfriendly policies outweighed the positive effects of the American position against the tripartite aggression.

The period between 1959 and 1961 witnessed limited relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union. Then Kennedy came to the White House at the beginning of 1961

and the United States demonstrated its desire to establish good relations with the Arabs and a better understanding of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The United States worked to provide economic and technical aid to Egypt to balance Soviet aid to Egypt. Israel was disappointed at the spirit of understanding between Egypt and America. Then the Arabs were shocked by the murder of Kennedy, and his successor, Johnson, seemed to lean more toward Israel. This distanced him from Egypt and a number of factors led to poor relations between Egypt and the United States. The Americans reacted by severing economic aid to Egypt and canceling American wheat sales. 'Abd-al-Nasir harshly attacked America, which planned for the 1967 war in fulfillment of American policy by ensuring Israeli superiority and providing political support to Israel. 'Abd-al-Nasir's reaction to the 1967 war was to continue his attack on the United States. He accused it of participation in military operations against Egypt. The Arab states participated in punitive measures against the United States.

During the Nixon, Rogers, and Kissinger era the United States continued to support Israel with all its military and economic might, while Israel, with American backing, refused every initiative presented by Egypt to move the peace process in the region forward. Therefore, Egypt conducted the surprise strike in October 1973 that resulted in Israeli defeat. The United States perceived the devastation of the Egyptian attack against Israel and quickly responded to Israeli calls for help. It also intervened to stop the fighting and began to play a role in ending the conflict between Egypt, the Arabs, and Israel. This led to improved relations between Egypt and the United States ending a long period of hostility.

But haven't we said from the beginning that the history of Egyptian-American relations has been short on positive aspects and long on negative ones?

[Inset: "Letter from an Egyptian Citizen to American President Ronald Reagan"]

Mr President,

Greetings. The White House has announced the American aid program for the Middle East which recommends a total of \$1.1 billion for Egypt and \$1.4 billion for Israel. As a citizen of Egypt, I extend my thanks for this American kindness and generosity, although I have the following points to make concerning this news.

First, I have noticed, with great appreciation, that aid to Egypt and Israel is linked, although Israel's aid is \$300 million more than Egypt's. Each Egyptian citizen (and there are 42 million) is allocated \$28 and each Israeli citizen is allocated \$550. Is the purpose of the linkage equitable distribution, Mr President, or is the purpose complete partiality toward Israel?

Second, one must be careful, Mr President, of the efforts of the American congress, which incessantly tries to reduce aid to Egypt and increase aid to Israel lest Israel be upset. American contributions are always enough to pay Israel's deficit. In fact, there is always a surplus that encourages Israel to invade neighboring countries, as exemplified by the invasion and occupation of Beirut.

Third, I hope that the studies presented to you, Mr President, concerning the status of the Israeli and Egyptian economies are correct, and that the papers have not been mixed up. Israel is the one that exports advanced weapons of its own manufacture, and it is the number two country in the world for diamond production!!

Fourth, as a citizen of Egypt, I expect a reduction in the \$28 if Egypt's ambassador does not return to Israel, and an increase in the \$550 for each Israeli citizen. Let me tell you, Mr President, that the Egyptian man in the street agrees with this and is not worried about a reduction in aid or that the Egyptian ambassador does not return to Israel.

Fifth, Mr President, Israel continues to practice its policies and its illegal expansionism. After the peace treaty, Israel announced that Jerusalem was its capital, it destroyed the nuclear reactor in Iraq, it annexed the Golan, and it continued to build Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. Its soldiers are still in Lebanon and the blood of the Lebanese and Palestinians has not yet dried on its hands. And what about the victims of Sabra and Shatila? Always remember them when voices are raised calling for normalization.

I know, Mr President, that my letter may cause a reduction in aid, and that congress may use it as an excuse for cutting expected grants. But, Mr President, this represents the pulse and the sentiment of the Egyptian public.

We citizens of Egypt, Mr President, are committed to making every effort to rescue Egypt. We trust in God and in ourselves. May God grant success.

Muhammad 'Abd-al-Sami'Jadd

Egyptian citizen, Business Education

Counselor at Daqahliyah, B.A. in Economics

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LIBYA

ELIMINATION OF DISGUISED UNEMPLOYMENT SUPPORTED

Tripoli AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in Arabic 23 Jan 84 p 7

[Article by Ashqifah al-Tahir: "Concerning the 1984 Commodities Budget: Demobilization of the Army"]

[Text] The problem which we are faced with now appears to be more clearly defined. This is particularly true after we have determined the problem's basic given factors and subjected it to a series of hypotheses and conclusions. In reality, though, the problem appears to be a more difficult one and the conclusions drawn concerning it appear to be subject to probabilities. The reason for this is that the problem is basically linked (in the form of a direct relationship) to the question of (relative or absolute) awareness as an objective condition without which success will tend to be limited. An approach of awareness when dealing with oil revenues, the foreign labor force, and [foreign] goods is an approach which will make it more likely for us to be able to overcome backwardness, bring a socialist society into being, and destroy exploitation, domination, and monopolies in as short a time as possible and with the least amount of effort and capacities utilized.

The commodities budget is available for us to see. The value of the budget totals 1,668,693 dinars and, as we have already said, this is not a budget which is being submitted to us for us to either accept or reject, to subtract or not to subtract items from it or to add or not to add items to it. But we will find out something concerning such budgets if we perform a simple arithmetic operation. If we add together the total for the budgets of past years, we will end up with huge figures and will discover that a large portion of these budgets has been wasted on luxury items and trivial items which are produced by the imperialists (such as shampoo for dogs and food for birds). And if we take a little time and remember what the source for the financing of these budgets has been, we will discover that oil has been the only source for financing them.

This fact, in one form or another, confronts us with an important general question, which is the following: What is the source of our financing right now? To be more precise, what do we now produce, what do we export, and what are we capable of producing?

Although the answer to this question, in practical terms, includes a whole series of achievements which have been actually accomplished such as the reclamation of thousands of hectares of land, the construction of dozens of industrial plants, the building of thousands of kilometers of roads, and the building of housing, hospitals, schools, etc., this answer nevertheless simultaneously confronts us with another disconcerting and important question, which is the following: What have we ourselves accomplished out of everything that has been accomplished, what have we ourselves achieved out of everything that has been achieved, and what are we ourselves producing out of everything that is being produced?

Theoretically the answer to this question appears to be an easy one. It is hands belonging to white people which have accomplished for us everything that has been accomplished, which have achieved for us everything that has been achieved, which have reclaimed all of our land which has been reclaimed, etc.

This can be demonstrated in practice when one takes a look at the size of the foreign force, the nationalities of this labor force, the foreign firms, and the nationalities of these firms.

What this quite clearly means is that so far we have not effectively entered the real sphere of activity and we will more than likely not participate in the struggle to develop and transform our country if we do not lead this process in order to guarantee the results. This fact can also be demonstrated in practice if we take a look at the administrative apparatus--the civil service--whose number of employees providing public services in return for earning their living was supposed to correspond to the number of inhabitants [in Libya]. The purpose of this was to achieve the highest rates of efficiency in the shortest space of time and with the least amount of effort expended and the least capacities utilized.

But this is exactly what did not happen. In fact, the opposite occurred. That is, there was an increase in the number of government employees at the expense of the number of employees at production locations, various administrative offices and tasks for employees in them were created, and then desks and swivel chairs were imported. Government employees were hired even when work rates and performance rates did not improve!

The result was that the administrative apparatus grew to enormous proportions. There are now offices which have no function and employees who are performing no jobs. In order to prove that this is true, all we would have to do is cut down on the number of such offices and dismiss a certain number of these employees. If this were done, everything would still proceed normally, whether or not these administrative offices existed and whether or not they had employees working in them. And our performance rates, production statistics, and [degree of] self-sufficiency would not increase even if we decided to have these employees be on the job 28 hours a day.

All Libyan Arabs, especially those from 20 to 60 years old who are at an age where they are employable and can participate in the production process, have become government employees and are drawing salaries which are financed by oil revenues and which can never be lowered. These salaries have come to be regarded as a natural right. This is the situation regardless of whether or not these employees do their job, slack off, or are absent from work.

The only wise and practical solution for us which would be an honorable and safe exit from this situation is for us to have a productive society based on socialist production which meets our real needs and satisfies them without our having any exploitation or monopolies. This is the only logical thing which can put an end to our dependence on the market created by the imperialists and all of the arbitrary dictates and conditions imposed by it which completely conflict with our freedom.

The end of our dependence on oil, the imperialist market, and the foreign labor force is something which will, in the final analysis, be brought about as a natural result of the total transformation of our country into a country which produces and the diversification of our economic production base which will enable us to achieve our own growth, to gradually replace the foreign labor with our native labor force, and gradually achieve self-sufficiency--accompanied by simultaneous conscious and wise utilization [of our resources and personnel].

We know exactly what the objective conditions for a productive society are, and we know what the socialist conditions are that must accompany such a society in order that this production meet the needs of the people, in order that it correspond to the effort being expended to produce it, and in order that there be no exploitation. These conditions are the following: 1) manpower or production force; 2) raw materials; and 3) machinery.

Although raw materials and machinery apparently cannot be subtracted from the budget unless we have in mind the manufacture of goods which constitute a need, for which raw materials are locally available, and which can be produced by machinery which we have available and the utilization and operation of which we have granted priority to, we nevertheless find ourselves forced to pause and check, redistribute, and classify our manpower since this is something which is imposed upon us by need and necessity and their inevitable interrelationship with our decisions dealing with achieving maximum production.

In our last issue, we demonstrated that all the areas of economic activity, particularly the private sector--constituting property to be used to satisfy the needs [of the nation]--have not yet materialized as a direct result of the presence of the foreign labor force which is legally subject to labor contracts and the workdays, wages,

and deductions specified in these contracts. We also summarized some of the negative consequences which this foreign labor force has entailed for us in the economic realm (the wages which the members of this foreign labor force receive), the social realm (the foreign labor force has created a negative atmosphere and a feeling of indifference to work and has also encouraged people to seek large profits and enrich themselves), and the vocational and professional realm (so far we have not acquired the skills and expertise possessed by the members of this foreign labor force). We reached a conclusion which was made inevitable by all of the circumstances involved. This conclusion is that we must put an end to the process of calling for all of this assistance or we must put this process within a socialist framework. However, the question which then confronts us is: What would then happen? Would everything come to a halt as our exploiters have warned us? Our conclusion is that, out of necessity, things would not come to a halt. This certainly appears to be true. What would happen if we, for example, closed a certain number of the offices and dismissed a certain number of the government employees? Would everything come to a halt?

We really consider it unlikely that everything would definitely come to a halt. Need is something which also would cause this not to happen. If there were no more foreign labor force, a (dismissed) government employee would have to do something and would end up running a public coffee house, ten other such persons would participate in the work done in a small production unit, and 1,000 other such persons would earn their living by working on a farm, etc. In other words, need would force them to look for other jobs and they would distribute themselves accordingly depending on their intellectual, professional, technical, and physical capabilities in a way which would satisfy their needs and in a socialist manner (that is, with no exploitation) when all other doors have been shut, when all other bridges have been destroyed, and when all other possibilities have been exhausted.

A government employee who is drawing a salary is, of course, satisfying his needs without putting out much effort. Unless need forces him to do so, he is not going to abandon his guaranteed salary and enter the field of production and put out effort in order to satisfy his needs. This is true even if such a government employee himself, at a popular congress, has voted in favor of having the nation be transformed into a nation of production and in favor of increasing the nation's productive capacity. This is an issue in which, in fact, awareness or consciousness is the main determining factor. In the case of many of those who, at the popular congresses, were in favor of transforming the nation into a nation of production and cutting down on the size of the nation's administrative apparatus, their decisions, on the individual level, came to nothing as soon as they returned to their jobs and sat on their office chairs behind their desks. We have, in fact, never heard of anyone rebelling and giving up his own administrative job. Even those who have been

transferred have come back to their old offices, submitting complaints and grievances to the effect that the reduction in force was aimed at them personally and that their experience, capabilities, and seniority entitles them--and no one else--to hold their old jobs. All of them say that they are government employees without jobs, etc.

The fact is that it is necessary for us to confront these collective shocks--or at least some of them--so that we can wake up out of our negligence and indifference and each one of us can determine his place in society. Each one of us should say: How can I benefit society and how can I benefit from society? Any proposal concerning achieving self-sufficiency or putting an end to our dependence on oil, and all of the crises which accompany it, is something which will remain theoretical and will not be able to be legally imposed unless our culture and our mentality totally change.

Putting an end to the commodities budget and transforming our nation into a nation which exports goods is something which is basically linked to the process of transforming our country into a nation of production and putting an end to all types of unemployment. This suggests to us a series of necessary steps which would serve to put an end to the inflation in the number of civil servants and would tangibly put our resolutions into effect. These steps are the following:

1. We must introduce the socialist work system at numerous locations as fast as possible and in accordance with the number of employees at these locations. Such employees should only receive the salaries which satisfy their needs. This should result in thousands of government employees being transferred to the production sector.

2. All persons in the administrative apparatus who are between 20 and 60 years of age--that is, all persons who are of an age in which they can participate in production and do [heavy] work--should be transferred to production locations, and this should be compulsory. Until further notice, all administrative and paper work should be carried out by men over 60 years of age, by women, and by handicapped persons who are able to do the work.

Jobs in banks, marketplaces, [offices at industrial] installations, real estate registration offices, customs offices, passport offices, etc., can be performed--and performed well--by women.

3. We must put into practice the decisions made by the masses regarding administrative work and this must correspond to the number of jobs made available. This can be achieved by conducting a complete survey of our nation, the job slots in our country, and the tasks involved in these jobs. After this is done, thousands and thousands of people should be transferred to the production sector, and this should be compulsory rather than optional.

4. We must undertake a complete survey of our administrative apparatus and determine which offices are needed and which tasks are important and must be carried out. This would enable us to find out which offices could be closed and which tasks need not be performed. The result of this would be that thousands and thousands of government employees would be transferred to the production sector, and this would be a compulsory measure. Otherwise, they could be dismissed from their jobs and be entitled to look for other ways to earn their living.

5. We must come up with comprehensive concepts for offices which can utilize the shift-work system and the system of self-management, and we must introduce mechanization and apparatuses which assist in the accomplishment of rapid performance and take the place of people who perform jobs such as selling stamps, drinks, cigarettes, etc.

6. We must take a new and scientific look at the distribution of our production force, and the mental, intellectual, professional, vocational, and technical capacities of the manpower of this production force must be distributed in a way which is proper for a society which is a production society. For example, in our society we find the following:

A. An engineer trained abroad for 5 years to work in a textile plant who now is employed in the Secretariat of Sport.

B. An operations technician who is employed as a government official in the Secretariat of Health.

C. A production supervisor who is employed as a government official in the Secretariat of Social Security.

D. A dental technician who is employed in the Markets Company.

We must look for the lists which show who was trained in technical institutes locally and who was trained abroad, and all such persons must be put in their proper employment locations.

7. We must revise our population distribution. We should encourage people to migrate from the cities to the rural areas in accordance with how our production enterprises are established, and this will economize the efforts, capacities, and time utilized by our society and its individuals. For example, we find the following improper situations in our nation:

A. A real estate registration office employee who works in Tripoli and lives in al-Zawiyah.

B. A production worker in the 7 October Dairy Plant who lives in Zuwarah.

C. A peasant farmer who lives in the al-Andalus section of the city, but whose farm is in (Tarfas).

D. A plant in Sabhah which gets its raw materials from Surman.

9468

CSO: 4504/159

ALLEGED JEWISH TERRORIST GROUP TNT DEPICTED

Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Jan 84 p 7

[Article by Danny Rubinstein: "Between TNT and the Underground in the Settlements"]

[Text] After a series of reprisals against Arabs during the past few years, especially in the Jerusalem area, anonymous persons contacted the Voice of Israel, the IDF radio station and newspapers and announced that an organization, "Terror Against Terror," accepted responsibility for their commission. Anti-Arab writings which were drawn on house walls in Jerusalem also carried the signature of the T.N.T.

Nevertheless, there is no assurance that such an organization really exists. What is serious is that in the Jerusalem area there is a group of people or a few small groups which are harming Arabs, and that persons who are connected to them or not connected to them contact the media and leave messages under the name of "Terror Against Terror." For the purpose of the review, I will call the Jerusalem groups T.N.T. What is almost absolutely clear is that they are different in many aspects from the "Qiryat Arba' and Settlements Underground" which assaulted the Arab mayors and the Moslem University.

In order to distinguish between the T.N.T. groups and between the "Qiryat Arba' and Settlements Underground" it is possible to try to portray the different characteristics of their membership. A member of the Qiryat Arba' and Settlements Underground has first and foremost a fanatic nationalistic ideology. He is active and has status among the settlers; he is Israeli-born or was raised here and served full military service in a combat unit. He and his friends have virtually free access to weapons and to sabotage materials, they know the West Bank area well and are trained in intelligence and tracking activities and in organizing intricate operations such as assaults on mayors and attacks on the Moslem University. This underground executed these actions against the background of Arab attacks on the settlers and its aim was to warn the Arabs that each attack on the settlers would be answered with a strong avenging hand.

On the other hand, a member of the T.N.T. is first and foremost a person with a fanatic religious ideology, rather than a nationalistic one. He

circulates mainly in Jerusalem, and not in the settlements. After the sabotage action in Jerusalem on the Number 18 bus, 6 weeks ago, he and his friends from the T.N.T. were quick to assault churches on Mount Zion in Jerusalem (a person of the "settlement underground" is not interested in Christian and Moslem religious institutions but rather in PLO supporters such as Shak'a and Khalaf). An individual with such a fanatic religious nature can be a repentant Jew or a convert, who might have a mystic background. He can be a version of a more sane Allan Goodman, who single-handedly attacked the Rock of the Dome.

While the Qiryat Arba' and Settlements Underground grew out of the Gush Emunim, then the T.N.T. group evolved out of Rabbi Kahane's movement and the yeshivas of the repentant Jews. Therefore, it is not surprising that Rabbi Kahane demonstrates in support of the T.N.T. By the way, the settlements people do not like Rabbi Kahane and his supporters (part of whom reside in Qiryat Arba') and they criticize his appearances and his measures.

A member of T.N.T. does not have good military training and does not have real organizational capability. T.N.T. activities are rather primitive: the planting of a grenade, igniting a church. It is executed, apparently by two or three individuals, without much training and without complex intelligence work. A T.N.T. person went, maybe, a few times from the center of Jerusalem to the offices of the "Kakh" movement on Usseskin Street--a distance of a few hundred meters--and on his way saw the Baptist church building and decided to burn it.

He also apparently visited the repentants' yeshiva on Mount Zion and thus got to know the neighboring churches and tried to attack them as revenge for the bus sabotage. T.N.T. members also have plans for the mosques on the Temple Mount and they are also those who tried to assault the mosques in Safafa and Hebron and in the al-Azariya church. All of these were unsophisticated actions, rather amateurish in character. The T.N.T. people do not want to hedge their activities with regard to the Israeli public, and therefore, unlike the settlements underground, they are not silent. They are certainly interested in reactions and influence among the Jewish public.

It is possible to then estimate, with a reasonable degree of certainty, that a T.N.T. person was the one who threw the grenade which killed Emil Grundzweig, and not a person from the settlements underground. It was a "simplistic" action which took place in Jerusalem, almost without planning and organization. It was possible for a single individual to do it and was aimed at the Jewish public. A member of the "Qiryat Arba' and Settlements Underground" does not act in such a way and almost certainly would not have done it.

If the people of the "Qiryat Arba' and Settlements Underground" are well known to the security people and to many others, then the T.N.T. people are more anonymous. They are scattered among the peculiar characters who fill the repentants circles, some of whom are immigrants from the United States

and other places, some of whom are proselytes, and all of whom accept Rabbi Kahane's philosophy regarding hatred of non-Jews, the expulsion of the Arabs and the preservation of the purity of the Jewish public.

The police and the security forces who tried to figure out the activities attributed to T.N.T. developed a long series of suspects as a result of the investigation. In Qiryat Arba', a suspect named Yitzhaq Ma'oz, a French Catholic convert, was arrested and released with another suspect whose identity was forbidden to be published. In Jerusalem, young people who are members of the Yo'el Lerner group, "Hashmona'im," which is close to the "Kakh" movement, were investigated. Lerner himself was jailed for attempting to bomb the al-Aqsa Mosque.

On suspicion of trying to break into the Temple Mount and take it over, a few more young supporters of "Kakh," who gathered in the home of Rabbi Ari'el in the Jewish Quarter in Jerusalem, were arrested. They were found innocent after Judge Bazaq rejected the prosecution claims and stated that this was an amateur act of naive, young people.

Due to the lack of sophistication of the organization and the crudity of its actions, it can be assumed that sooner or later the security people will be able to capture many of the members of the T.N.T. groups. Accordingly, since what is involved here are a few small groups' individual activities, it is difficult for investigators to trace the suspects. As with the settlements underground, so, too, with the T.N.T. groups, their active members have the social, ideological and religious support of the group, which gives them backing and covers for them. This support, which the former head of intelligence, Avram Ahitov, defined as a "psychological incubator" for the growth of Jewish terrorism, is actually the most difficult problem not only of the investigation but of all the phenomena of this underground in Israeli society.

9944
CSO: 4423/33

MANNER OF DETERMINING CPI DESCRIBED

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Jan 84 (Supplement—"Business") pp 6-7

[Article by Gabi Kessler: "This Is How the Index Is Determined"]

[Text] The economic term most common in Israel at the beginning of 1984 is without a doubt the consumer price index. From so much use of this term, nobody even bothers to pronounce its full name. It is enough to say "index" for people to know what you are talking about.

The 15th of the month, which is the time the index is published, has already become a holiday in Israel. The average Israeli, most of whose assets are linked to the index, is happier the more the index rises and has lost almost completely the true and harmful meaning that rapid increase of the index has. With double-digit inflation each month, there is no area in our lives which is not influenced by the index--wages, assets, debts, everything is linked to the index.

The more the importance of the index increases with inflation, the greater the need to know as early as possible by how much the index rose during the past month. A low guess will result in losses to someone who decided to invest in an asset linked to the index. The instant need to determine the rise in the index has brought about in the last few years a whole industry for figuring the index. Each month at the Treasury and Bank of Israel, they run computerized models to estimate the expected rise in the index. With an investment of millions, all the banks have established special departments which figure out the estimated rise in the index immediately at the end of the month. Everybody is guessing and breathlessly awaiting the final verdict which is provided by the Bureau of Statistics on the 15th of the month.

To understand why it takes the Bureau of Statistics 2 weeks from the end of the month to figure out the exact rate of the increase in the index, one has to understand how it is prepared. First, it is important to remember that the index is intended for measuring the change in prices from month to month. So that it will measure only changes in prices and not changes in quantities, or in the quality of the products that we consume, they measure the prices of a "basket" of fixed products. The "basket" on which the prices are measured in Israel is the basket of products and services that an

average urban family consumes. Each month the Bureau of Statistics checks how much the same basket of products costs. The difference between the expense of buying the "basket" in 1 month set against the expense during the previous month is what determines the rise in prices for that month.

The "basket" makeup serves as a basis for measuring prices and is not arbitrarily determined by the government (as some ministers would have liked). The "basket" is received from a survey conducted by the Bureau of Statistics once every 4 or 5 years. In the survey, which is called "a survey of family expenses," the families included in the sample are asked to write fully and accurately what they consumed during the month and how much they paid for each product or service which they purchased. The summary of all the questionnaires received provides the average expense of families for each product. The latest survey, which was conducted between 1979-80, showed that on the average, an urban family in Israel needed to spend 3,680 shekels monthly to purchase the basket of products which it consumes. What the Bureau of Statistics does in figuring the index is to actually conduct checks in stores to determine how much the "basket" of products received in the survey costs each month. The result provided furnishes the consumer price index. Thus, for example, it was determined that during November 1983, the "basket" of the average family cost 65,080 shekels. If we remember that in 1980 the same basket cost only 3,680 shekels, then we realize that since then prices have risen 17.7 times or 1,670 percent.

Actually, the Bureau of Statistics does not check each month the prices of the thousands of various products that Israeli families purchase. It became apparent that it is sufficient to check the prices of a thousand products which represent all the commodities consumed. The thousand products included in the index are mainly the important products in the family budget, as measured by the last survey. That is, for example, how it occurred that video equipment, which was the hit of 1982-83, is not included at all in figuring out the index: when the family expense survey was conducted in 1980, video equipment was not common then and therefore was not included in the list of products whose prices are measured in the index. The results can sometimes be strange, as when the prices of video equipment sometimes increase twofold in 1 day but this will not be expressed in the index. They say that this is the reason that Aridor did not include video equipment in the list of products on which the purchasing tax was reduced. He simply did not see any reason to reduce the price of a product which would not help him to reduce the index.

The minute the list of products which will be included in the index is determined, the main task falls on the checkers in the field. The Bureau of Statistics employs dozens of checkers, who each month go through the various stores in the country and list the prices of those thousand products which are included in the index. Each month the prices are derived from 1,500 different businesses (grocery stores, supermarkets, lawyers, shoemakers, dentists, clothing stores, and so on) and the gathering of prices takes place in 42 localities every day of the month. All told, each month 30,000 price observations take place.

Miryam Zadik, deputy director of the price department in the Bureau of Statistics, says that there are almost no cases in which owners of stores which were selected for the sample refuse to cooperate with checkers from the Bureau of Statistics. Often, the checkers discover profiteering. These prices, of course, are included in figuring out the index, but the bureau does not report such transgressions to the authorities. The secrecy of the data is the key element in the work of the bureau and is also what ensures cooperation on the part of the sellers. Sometimes, when it appears to the checkers that they are not being provided with the correct prices, they buy the products to ensure that the price furnished is the price charged to the customer. The purchased products are donated to institutions for the needy and the bureau personnel remain only with the price they were seeking.

The main work of calculating the index is done actually from the moment the checkers finish their work. Strange though it seems, almost all of the calculations are done by hand. The director of the price department in the bureau, Rachamim Uzna, says that there were a few attempts to mechanize the process of calculating the index, but they all ended in failure. The computer requires standard data that does not change. The price data is the exact opposite. Only an editor who checks the received data can notice obvious errors. The computer will simply include them in the index. Only an editor familiar with the work could handle cases in which a product disappears from the shelves and in its place a different but comparable product is listed. The computer would be able to handle cases of different prices for comparable products. It has become apparent that there is no country in the world which does precise index calculation by computers. The series of lengthy checks done on the data received from the checkers results in a 2-week delay until the index calculation is completed. The result is a more precise index, according to universally accepted criteria.

In addition to "regular" index work, lately new problems were created requiring rapid solutions from whomever is required to issue a new index each month. The important problems which require policy decisions "is wrapped up" by the boss of the price indexers--Re'even Qarashi, a member of the bureau management and the one who is in charge of the price area. Thus, for example, the bureau had to decide if and how to include in the index payments for medical services during the physicians' strike. Other recent problems: how to measure prices specified in dollars (such as dentists treatments), if and how to include in the index changes in prices which are manifested by worsening credit terms, how to measure a product whose quality is changing (as for example, is 96 octane gasoline the same product as 94 octane, which has disappeared from the market) and so on.

Another problem with which the bureau personnel have to contend is the complaints raised from time to time by ministers or senior officials against the products included in the index and the manner in which it is updated. One of the main complaints is that it is not reasonable for the bureau to measure prices in 1984 on the basis of public purchasing habits as measured in 1980. Thus, for example, a situation develops where the bureau will weight heavily the cost of travel abroad since 1980 was a record

year for going abroad, and it will continue to weight heavily such travel in 1984, when there will be a decline in such travel because of the recession. The bureau personnel state that on the basis of experience, there are no great differences in the makeup of family expenses over a 4-5 year period, and the difference between the increase in prices measured according to an updated basket and that which is measured according to a basket determined 4 years ago is zero.

Another problem among others raised by Ministers Patt and Moda'i and the deputy governor of the Bank of Israel, Dr Ya'ir Plesner, is opposition to the inclusion of housing in the index, and also the inclusion of scarce market vegetables with especially high prices. To that the director of the bureau, Professor Moshe Sikron, responds: "Regarding fruits and vegetables, the rule is that as long as the product is in the market and the public buys it, it should be included in the index, even if its price is unusually high. If it becomes apparent that the product indeed is missing in most of the stores, it simply will not be measured."

Regarding the price of housing, one cannot overlook the fact that the expense exists. Even if one purchased housing 20 years ago, then you have "expenses" for housing. These expenses are measured through the alternative interest that one could have received had the housing cost been invested in another monetary investment. Professor Sikron says that through the loss of the value of the housing (depreciation), the government can decide that it does not want to include the housing component or any other item in calculating the increase in the cost of living, but it cannot determine for us that we should not include an item in the index, which, according to all the rules, has to be included.

Despite all the complaints heard from time to time against the manner in which the index is calculated, surveys prove that the public has great faith in bureau publications, especially the index data. It is a fact that when one wants to ensure the real value of one's money, one ties it to the index.

[Insert: "The Best Kept Secret"]

The final calculation of the increase in the price index is done in the bureau only on the day it is released to the public, the 15th of the month. From the moment that the index is calculated until the moment of its publication, it is one of the best kept secrets in the country.

The final index calculations are made during the morning hours of the 15th of the month by the deputy director of the price department, Miryam Zadik, and the director of the consumer price section, Zipi Remer. The raw information for calculating the index is already in the hands of the bureau the day before, but to prevent possible leaks, the final calculation is postponed until the last moment. At noon the head of the price department, Rachamim Uzna, his deputy, Miryam Zadik, and the bureau spokesman, David Neuman, gather and coordinate the presentation of the index to the press. Only an hour before its publication, the data is provided at the same time to the minister of finance and the secretary-general of the Histadrut. This

gives them sufficient time to prepare their responses to the increase in the index (a right which the secretary-general of the Histadrut has never relinquished, reacting to the index immediately after its publication, even if he is overseas at the time). At 4:30 pm (or at 1:00 pm when the 15th of the month is on Friday) the circle of those who know the secret widens when David Neuman presents the index data to economic reporters at a news conference in Jerusalem.

The best kept secret becomes an open secret at 5:00 pm when the Voice of Israel opens the news with the sentence, "The consumer price index has gone up last month by..."

[Insert: "We Will Not Initiate a Bi-weekly Index"]

With the increase in inflation to a double-digit rate per month, a question arises if there is no place to calculate and publish the index more often than once a month. Government statistician Professor Moshe Sikron, who heads the bureau, says that generally, at present when prices rise by 15 percent or more in 1 month, the bureau has a hard time contending with the new reality with the tools at its disposal. The rapid changes in the prices of the products, the changes in purchasing habits (for example, the movement to buy in plant shops) and many changes in the manner of payments (as the obligation to buy with credit cards twice a month), all this requires that the bureau have the resources to improve the measurement tools that are at its disposal. As long as the measurement tools are not increased and improved, it is not possible to discuss more frequent index measurements.

Until now, it has become apparent, the press was the only entity which was interested in the possibility of calculating the index more often than once a month, as it is now published. One should remember, says Professor Sikron, that all the linkage arrangements existing today in the economy (interest, wages, rent, mortgages, etc.) are based on a monthly basis, or twice-monthly basis. "As long as the institutional arrangements are based on a monthly index and none of the big users of the index (like employers, the Histadrut, or the government) have come forward and requested index prepared more often, we do not intend to initiate by ourselves a movement to a bi-weekly or weekly index," states Professor Sikron.

Moreover, notes the government statistician, the public in the meantime believes that the acceleration in inflation to such a high extent is a temporary situation since no economy can exist for an extended time with inflation of hundreds and thousands of percent per year. If it becomes apparent that the acceleration in inflation is not temporary and the legal arrangements in the financial markets begin to change, such as wage payments every 2 weeks or charging weekly interest, the pressures on the Bureau of Statistics to calculate the consumer price index more often will probably increase.

What the bureau can do and has already begun to do is to provide a general but not obligatory indication of the price increases during a period covering less than 1 month. Thus, for example, the bureau began to publish on

the 15th of the month, along with the publication of the monthly index data, data on price increases during the first week of the current month. Also, the possibility of publishing more often indexes, other than the monthly index, on consumption areas which can be easily measured, such as the food price index, is being examined.

The truth is that whoever is looking for a daily or weekly linkage can be satisfied with a linkage to the dollar. The price of the dollar changes every day and at the end of the month it goes up more or less with the increase in the index.

9944
CSO: 4423/33

BACKGROUND, STATUS OF KARP COMMISSION REPORT DISCUSSED

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Dec 83 p 15

[Article by Gid'on Alon: "Karp Report: Serial Story Without an End; 3 Years after the Karp Commission Started, the Discussions Continue at Snail Pace, and No One Knows When They Will Be Made Public"]

[Text] Chapter One: In April 1981 the government's legal adviser, Prof Yitzhaq Zamir, asked his deputy, Yehudit Karp, to head a special commission to investigate the complaints of Arabs in the territories, dealing with their grievances brought before the authorities against Jewish settlers who have harmed them or their property, which have not been looked into properly or which have been gone over without resulting in anyone being brought to justice. Prof Zamir was impelled to form the commission as a result of a letter from 14 Israeli jurists, including senior lecturers at the Hebrew University, who had made the legal adviser aware of the increase in use of arms by the settlers. They listed many incidents in which the use of arms by the settlers went beyond self-defense. They demanded that the legal adviser "act to find the culprits and put them on trial, disregarding their nationality or their personal motives."

Chapter Two: The Karp Commission (which included, in addition to the deputy legal advisor, the Jerusalem district attorney at that time, Mr Mikha'el Kirsch, and representatives of the police and the military legal office), began immediately to gather information, collect testimony, and look into all the complaints brought to its attention, studying each case and examining police and army involvement. The commission questioned dozens of witnesses, met with officers of the military administration and with police officers. After a year of hard work the commission completed its report, which is yet to be made public. In May 1982 the report was placed on the desk of the government's legal adviser and a copy was sent to the inspector general of the police, the commander of the central command, and the head of the civilian administration.

The report pointed out many problems in conducting the investigations, because of lack of cooperation on the part of the Jewish settlers, serious shortage of manpower, serious deficiencies in coordination and cooperation among the various security arms, the lack of clear guidelines, etc. The report adds that there have been many cases of serious delays in the investigation of complaints and some cases were closed before the investigation was completed. The commission also outlined a number of conclusions and recommendations for improving the

method of investigation, increasing the budget of the commission and expanding its staff, in order to enforce the law among the Jewish settlers in the territories.

One of the members of the Karp Commission explained that a special administrative body should be formed to protect the basic rights of the residences of the territories. "A senior representative of the government's legal adviser should head a team with well defined powers, manpower and budget, to oversee the bodies in charge of law enforcement, so that residents who may be afraid to complain to the police may turn to that team."

Chapter Three: Six months after the report was presented, in late 1982, Attorney Karp asked the government's legal adviser to release her from her duties as the chairperson of the monitoring team. She explained that there was no point in the team's continued effort since it has no operational power. Prof Zamir, however, asked his deputy to reconsider, and Karp acquiesced. She continued to work with her team on monitoring the investigations by the security arms of Jews suspected of criminal offenses against territory residents.

But in April 1983 Attorney Karp told Zamir in no uncertain terms that since the problems she had been mentioning had not been resolved she was handing in her resignation. Despite exhortations, she did not change her mind. During internal discussions of the justice ministry, she stressed that law enforcement could not be done partially, and the idea of selective law enforcement was not acceptable in a country run by law. She told her close associates that it was not possible to separate between Israel and the territories when it came to law enforcement, when all agreed that the green line no longer existed. One member of the monitoring team said that at the time Professor Arens replaced Sharon as defense minister there were hopes that complaints against Jews and Arabs in the territories would be investigated more efficiently and it would be possible to take legal steps against anyone accused of criminal offense.

Chapter Four: Karp's resignation was a demonstrative, unusual act, contrary to the deputy's personality and way of operating. According to a senior legal source, "if Mrs Karp felt she had to resign, the situation must have been pretty serious, since this woman is extremely patient."

But the public storm aroused by her resignation soon died out. The members of the Constitution, Law and Justice Committee of the Knesset, who wanted to look at the report, had to make do with the decision of the government's legal adviser to the effect that "it would not be desirable to publicize the report at this time." In a detailed letter sent by the legal adviser to the chairman of the Knesset's Constitutional Committee, Knesset Member Eli Kules in late May 1983, he expressed the hope that the discussions in government circles about the recommendations of the report would soon end. He also promised that after the ministerial team discussions ended, the secret report, with certain deletions, would be presented to the Constitutional Committee.

But the deliberations of the special ministerial team, headed by Professor Arens (with Ministers Moshe Nisim and Yosef Burg) were making slow progress.

The ministers sought to separate the discussion from the findings of the Karp Commission report and seek an overall policy for law enforcement for all territory residences, Jews and Arabs. Justice Minister Moshe Nisim told me: "If the Karp Commission had studied not only the complaints of Arabs against Jews but also of Jews against Arabs, a totally different picture would have emerged, instead of this distorted picture."

The ministerial team invited to its discussions the chief of staff, the police inspector general, and the government's legal adviser, and listened to ideas and suggestions to change the situation.

Chapter Five: After Mrs Karp's resignation the monitoring team had in effect ceased to function and for 8 months now no one has been coordinating the bodies conducting criminal investigations in the territories or monitoring them. Meanwhile, not only have the findings of the Karp Commission become outdated, since they dealt with police case dating back to 1981-82, but much has happened in the territories, involving the killing, wounding and beating of Arab residents, without anyone being brought to trial. A government source says that the incidents since the Karp report could fill up a new report, with conclusions probably similar to the first report, albeit more serious.

Since last August the ministerial team headed by the minister of defense has not dealt with this subject. Several dates had been set for a meeting, but they were put off because of Professor Aren's and Dr Burg's trips abroad, because of Menahem Begin's resignation, and because of the situation in Lebanon. Earlier this week Arens, Burg and Nisim finally met to sum up the situation and issued a document outlining a policy for law enforcement and keeping order in Judaea and Samaria. Nisim confirmed that the proposal would soon be presented to the government for discussion and approval.

To judge from the snail pace of the discussions since Karp completed her report in May 1982, it may take weeks (at best) or even months before the recommendations are approved and implemented to ensure positive law enforcement in the territories, applicable to both Jews and Arabs.

Chapter Six: It is too early to know when the report will be made public. Minister Nisim says that he would support the publication of the report as soon as the government completes its discussion of this subject, "so that the public may know that much of what was said in the media about the findings of this report is unfounded." Constitutional Committee member Mordekhay Virshovsky, who previously protested the fact that he could not see the report, promised he would bring the subject up for discussion again at the next committee meeting. Prof Zamir also promises that the report will soon be publicized. He says that the importance of the report is not the particular cases previously under investigation, but the lessons for the future.

Are we coming to the end of the long and complicated story of the Karp report?

9565
CSO: 4423/30

PROPOSAL TO REVOKE FREE EDUCATION LAW OPPOSED

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jan 84 p 19

[Article by Nurit Davrat: "Thousands of Students Will Drop Out of School by Revoking the Free Education Law in High School"]

[Text] "Thousands of students will drop out of secondary schools if the free education law is revoked. We will return to the days when we were forced to spy and reveal which students' parents falsified information about their earnings, and again we will have to face the young students in their shame when we summon their parents for their duplicity. Is this the situation which the educational system aspires to? And this, after all the efforts we put into granting uniform education for each student," claims Mr Eli'azar Shmu'eli, the director general of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

In an interview with MA'ARIV, the director general stated that the free education law, put into effect under the initiative of Minister of Education Zevulun Hammer, had narrowed to a large extent the dropout rate. According to him, the data of the planning department in the ministry validated this contention. In 1978 the dropout rate was 14.1 percent (this was the last year before the law came into existence) whereas in the 1982-83 period the dropout rate was between 7-8 percent. Other data shows an increase in students of Oriental backgrounds in the secondary school population.

The director general of the Ministry of Education expressed the fear that revoking the law will not bring about a meaningful reduction in expenses. As in the past, various pressure groups will demand reductions in payments or the complete revocation of payments, and then it would be necessary to activate anew the policy in the agencies--in the Ministry of Education and in the local governments--which handle the granting of payment reductions and the determination of tuition fees.

These days the Ministry of Education administrators are presenting these data to justify the existence of the free education law, and they are even relying on the coalition agreement which explicitly determines the continuation of the law. But the declarations and announcements do not guarantee that in the end the minister of education will persist in his

demand not to revoke the law, of which he is one of its architects. The minister of finance has initiated this proposal in addition to his demand to levy an education fee and now it is not clear what the fate of the two proposals will be. Regarding the education fee, the minister of education has already retreated from his declaration that he will not support such a decision. The parents are struggling publicly these days against the two decisions.

"Put education at the head of the list of priorities in the country," demand the leaders of the national parents organization.

9944
CSO: 4423/33

AGRIDAV WINS BARBADOS AGRICULTURE TENDER

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Jan 84 (Supplement—"Business") p 11

[Text] Six Israeli experts on the island of Barbados, representatives of "Agridav," the Israeli firm exporting agricultural know-how and input, promise to change the agriculture of this island within 2 years from the cultivation of one crop--sugar cane--to varied agriculture.

The six experts, led by Dr Ha'im Rabona, head of the Israeli team for the project to develop agriculture on the island of Barbados, face a challenge of the first order. "Agridav," the firm which they represent, was awarded by the World Bank an international tender, in which 82 firms from around the world participated, to execute the development project on the island of Barbados. The World Bank budgeted \$2 million for the project over a 30-month period, and one can be sure they will rise to the task. "While other firms emphasized what the team members would do, the Agridav proposal emphasized the application of the development plan and the relationship between team members and the farmers on the island," Dr Rabona stated.

The main crop in Barbados is sugar cane. The economy of the island, which suffers from a negative balance of payments, is changing drastically in order to establish a national agricultural economy. "Agridav" experts are stressing the development of crops on small and medium-sized farms of up to a hundred dunams.

Dr Rabona says, "The farmers on the island of Barbados are educated and eager to apply new systems and know-how. They are easy to work with--and the project has to succeed when the application in the field is done through cooperation and understanding between the two sides."

The Israeli project is based on the development of areas for growing vegetables, peanuts, sunflower seeds and also, in the near future, livestock farms. Team members are aware of the fact that they work and act under a constant test--and the desire to succeed has already borne fruit: The sample areas have proved to the farmers and the agricultural ministry of Barbados that it is possible "to bring out of the ground" very high yields of peanuts and tomatoes. Dr Rabona explains, "This is an important point in the economy of Barbados, which is forced to import 80 percent of its food. The aim is to produce on the island as much food as possible to prevent importing."

The Israeli team includes experts in the areas of irrigation, agricultural instruction, marketing of agricultural products, agricultural mechanization and vegetable-growing. The expert on vegetable cultivation is Ahmad Zahlaqa, from the village of Qara in Wadi Ara, who is residing on the island with his wife and six children. Zahlaqa, who has an M.A. from the University of Florida, has already been on missions for the department of international cooperation of the Foreign Ministry in Zambia and Haiti.

Amram Olmart, "Agridav" director general, said that the scope of the firm's activities is widening and soon work will begin on large-scale development projects in a few African countries and in Central America.

9944
CSO: 4423/33

BRIEFS

EIGHTY THOUSAND APARTMENTS EMPTY--In June 1983, during the last population and housing census, a total of 75-80,000 apartments were found to be unoccupied. In a special survey following the census, which included most urban areas, it was discovered that 70,000 apartments in those areas were vacant. Vacant apartments are unoccupied (or rarely occupied) and they include apartments for sale or for rent, apartments yet to be occupied by the new owner or tenant, apartments bought as an investment, apartments undergoing renovation, etc. Those empty apartments do not include apartments in new buildings which were not occupied at the time of the census. The empty apartments constituted 7 percent of the total residential apartments in the covered areas. A high percentage of empty apartments is found in the north district (12 percent) and the south district (9 percent). In development towns the number was also high--Jefat and 'Arad (18 percent), Karmi'el and Qiryat Shemona (15 percent). They were followed by Elat (13 percent) and Tel Aviv and Jerusalem (5 percent.) [Text] [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Dec 83 p 3] 9565

CSO: 4423/30

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

UAE PAPER ATTACKS U.S. ESCALATION IN LEBANON

GF101040 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 10 Feb (WAM)--In its editorial today, the newspaper AL-KHALIJ strongly attacked the United States for the grave escalation of its military operations in Lebanon and for the U.S. military bombardment yesterday of the positions of the nationalists and Syrians in Lebanon. The paper described this situation as disgraceful and said it strikes the independent decisionmaking in every Arab country against the wall and is a serious defiance of the pan-Arab security.

The newspaper noted that the United States has been a main party in the Lebanese military and political crisis even before U.S. President Ronald Reagan ordered the forces of the U.S. 6th Fleet and planes to strike at the nationalist forces' positions in Lebanon. It also noted that the more important development which the U.S. President's stand affirmed is Washington's declaration of a "state of war" on the Lebanese nationalist forces by which the United States considers any bullet directed against greater Beirut an aggression against the United States itself and that is why it bombs inhabited areas under the claim that they harbor nationalist forces.

AL-KHALIJ indicated that this U.S. stand does not only mean that the United States is facing, through the forces of arms, against the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people but also "that the United States wants through this to intimidate every Arab who might support the struggle of the Lebanese nationalist forces which are still committed to Lebanon's unity, independence and Arab character. It is thus saying frankly to its friends and enemies in the region that they should give up their stand and principles and approve by force the U.S. role in Lebanon and in every other Arab spot."

Concluding its editorial, AL-KHALIJ called for action to face these U.S. practices instead of only denouncing and condemning them.

CSO: 4400/157

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

UAE DAILY PRAISES EGYPTIAN LEADERSHIP'S EFFORTS

GF131024 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Feb (WAM)--In its editorial today, AL-FAJR newspaper expresses optimism regarding the Egyptian move in the Arab and international arenas despite the difficult circumstances in this entire Arab.

The paper notes that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's visit to Rabat had a great impact on opening bridges between Egypt and the Arab states. This will allow for a reunion of the Arab ranks "since talks did concentrate on the Arab nation's questions and the means to reach solutions to them and to deal with them through logic, knowledge, and in a civilized manner."

The paper adds that this visit also accomplished a marvellous leap toward cleansing Arab atmosphere "since the Moroccan monarch's mediation led to a meeting between the Egyptian president and a senior Libyan envoy and the result was a progressive step to freeze the tension between two neighboring states and to agree on continuing contacts so as to create the opportunity for more mutual understanding."

The newspaper praises the efforts that have been made by President Mubarak and his senior aides to solve the Arab nation's problems, achieve Arab solidarity and end tensions among the Arab states. The paper also noted that the Egyptian leader has surpassed the obstacle of the severed diplomatic relations by holding contacts with several Arab states "with the conviction that surpassing differences, and holding consultations, and uniting Arab efforts is the right path to stop the present deterioration in the Arab arena."

AL-FAJR stresses that in spite of the grievous events in the arena, the efforts by any Arab state require the support of everyone else so as for them to achieve their hoped goal. The paper concludes its comment by saying: "It is good thing to have a candle to light the pathway for us in this long darkness. We are hopeful that all candles will be lit so that the darkness may be completely dispersed and so that we may see light once again."

CSO: 4400/157

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

UAE PAPER ON U.S. 'CONTENTIOUSNESS' IN LEBANON

GF111026 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0725 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 11 Feb (WAM)--Under the headline "U.S. Contentiousness," the newspaper AL-WAHDAH said today: This word is the only one which can describe the U.S. stand on the Arab causes in general and the Lebanese and Palestinian causes in particular, because the U.S. warships [Bawarij] and the Israeli enemy warplanes bombardment of Lebanese villages is illogical and immoral.

AL-WAHDAH said: Because the U.S.-Zionist contentiousness has been repeated and because no reply has been given to it, the two allies have hastily implemented their barbaric acts to devastate Lebanon. First under the pretext of preventing dismemberment and later under the pretext of maintaining security.

AL-WAHDAH called for a reply to this contentiousness. "Is there no one in this Arab land who will raise his voice to this contentious U.S. cowboy to say: enough! Is there no weapon in this Arab land which can cripple the New Jersey, to send it to the bottom of the sea," the paper asked.

Concluding, the paper affirmed that the only reply to these stands by the U.S. administration is to say "no" and accompany it with a volley of missiles toward its ships. "It is not shameful for us to be defeated by the United States but it is shameful for us to remain silent to its contentiousness in our waters and sky without sending it a reply," the paper said.

CSO: 4400/157

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRIEFS

OIL PLATFORM CONTRACT--Ra's al-Khaymah, 11 Feb (QNA)--The Ra's al-Khaymah-Al-Khalij Offshore Company Limited, which springs from the Gulf Oil Company, has signed a contract with the McDermott-Dubai Company whereby the latter will set up a floating oil platform and lay oil pipes to the Salih oilfield. The contract which was announced today, provides for the laying of pipelines between production fields and an oil tanker which will be used as a floating reservoir and for the setting up of another floating reservoir which will hold 30,000 barrels. It was announced officially yesterday that production has begun in the Salih oilfield in Ra's al-Khaymah, resulting in 5,000 barrels of oil and 25 million of cubic feet of gas daily. [Text] [GF130824 Doha QNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 11 Feb 84 GF]

MILITARY HELICOPTER CRASHES IN DUBAYY--Dubayy, 13 Feb (QNA)--Press reports said here today that a military helicopter (HL205) belonging to the Dubai Armed Forces crashed yesterday in the Abu Kadrah region in the UAE. The military spokesman said in a statement to the newspaper AL-BAYAN which was published today, that the crash of the helicopter was the result of a sudden technical fault in some of its instruments while carrying out a normal training operation. The spokesman said the helicopter was slightly damaged and its pilot who alone in it, escaped unharmed and the helicopter was then taken to an air base in Dubayy. [Excerpt] [GF131150 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Feb 84]

OIL DRILLING CONCESSIONS--Al-Fujayrah, 15 Feb (WAM)--Al-Fujarah ruler Shaykh Hamad ibn Muhammad Ash-Sharqi today granted oil exploration concessions to two international Canadian companies, North-South Resources, Limited and International Petroleum, Limited. According to the contract of the concessions, the two companies are supposed to start their seismic survey soon. [Summary] [GF161012 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Feb 84 GF]

UAE OIL PRODUCTION--Abu Dhabi, 16 Feb (QNA)--The Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Oil Company, ADMA, reduced its oil production by 30 percent in 1983 to reach 75 million barrels, while the company's exports of crude oil dropped by 28.7 percent against 1982. The company's annual report for 1983 indicated that the total production of the company's two oilfields, Umm ash-Shayf and Zakum, reached 206,000 barrels per day, 87,000 barrels less than that of 1982 according to rates set by the Abu Dhabi government. The number of production wells reached 49 in the Umm ash-Shayf oilfield and 58 in the lower Zakum. [Excerpts] [GF161005 Doha QNA in Arabic 0745 GMT 16 Feb 84 GF]

CSO: 4400/157

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

POLICY STATEMENT OUTLINES GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES, ASPIRATIONS

Sanaa AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 26 Dec 83 pp 1, 3-6

[Article: "Cabinet Statement Underlines Cabinet's Abidance by Bases and Principles Contained in Brother Leader and President's Message to Chairman and Members of New Cabinet"]

[Text] Cabinet Will Work To Implement Charter's View of Economic Policy in Order to Achieve Principle of Self-reliance, Reach Self-reliance Phase and Embody Principle of Economic Democracy, Building National Economy and Develop Mining and Agricultural Industries, Encourage and Bolster Production Investment and Utilize Remittances of Yemeni Expatriots.

Yesterday morning, Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of the republic, the armed forces general commander and the secretary general of the People's Congress, received at his office brother 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Ghani, the prime minister and the Permanent Committee member, who delivered to the brother president and secretary general of the People's Congress the new cabinet's statement containing the cabinet plan for the coming phase in light of the historic message addressed by the brother president to the cabinet chairman and members on 26 November 1983. The cabinet discussed the message in the special session it held on the same day.

Following is the text of the cabinet statement affirming its abidance by all the bases and principles underlined in the message of the brother president and secretary general:

In the name of God, the merciful and the compassionate:

Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, the armed forces general commander and the secretary general of the People's Congress, may God give you long life and a greeting of appreciation and respect:

Out of abidance by the contents of your important historic message addressed to the cabinet on 26 November 1983 and containing the main features of the executive action and the bases on which the executive work program must be built,

It pleases me and the brother members of the cabinet to present to you this comprehensive political statement and the cabinet's detailed executive action program for the coming phase which is attached to this statement. The statement underlines the cabinet's strict abidance by the contents of your message, of our permanent constitution and of our national charter and keeps in sight from the outset the political and democratic realities forming the bright face of this national phase of our people's history, of the development of their September revolution and of the transformation of Yemeni life under the canopy of the national charter--a phase abounding with gains and accomplishments and reflecting major challenges, and not only in terms of continued work and production at the well-known rates and of preserving what is already in existence. Rather, what this general program seeks to achieve is to overcome the challenges facing the will for progress, and to do so with confident, fundamental, methodical and programmed steps on the path of development and modernization and to catch up with the bandwagon of the age--all in reliance on our genuine character that requires us to be worthy of rewriting our glorious feats under the canopy of the charter. In our view, which is committed to what has been underlined by your historic message, this cannot be achieved except with serious, sincere and faithful efforts to crystallize the great concepts of our national charter's objectives which emanate from our people's Islamic creed, from the six clear, pure and sublime objectives of the immortal 26 September revolution and from the masses' profound feelings and their legitimate civilizational aspirations.

While feeling proud of the dear confidence you have put in us, my colleagues the cabinet members and I keep in our view the historic message you have addressed to us--a message organizing the government work program in the coming phase of our development process in all the economic and social spheres and entrenching the spirit of cooperation and coordination between all sectors of Yemeni society and its various activities, groups and organizations to implement the comprehensive economic and social development plan, its development programs and the strategies and policies on which this plan is founded, and to do this in an integrated, harmonious and interdependent manner in order to achieve the plan's objectives and ends.

However, we must assert that while the new cabinet is undertaking its tasks under economic circumstances engulfed in difficulties, it will exert all efforts to face and overcome these difficulties despite the economic conditions being experienced by our country and that are not the consequence of purely economic factors. There are elements beyond our control, such as the drought and the impact of the earthquake that hit a dear part of our country where we must all work ceaselessly, continuing the previous effort to eliminate the traces of this earthquake. This may require diverting efforts and financial resources from what they have been planned for.

Moreover, we all know that the world economy generally is experiencing stagnation and fluctuation. We are a part of this world, and we are subject to the mutual effects of this relationship. However, the cabinet is determined to exert concerted efforts to formulate decisive practical cures on the basis of scientific studies of the nature, causes and consequences of the economic problems with the aim of curtailing these problems by implementing the charter's view of the economic policy, with this policy's priorities set in accordance with the charter's stipulations, in order to guarantee self-reliance and to reach the phase of self-sufficiency by encouraging private and joint investment, be it national, Arab or foreign, without inflicting injustice on or exploiting anybody. This will be done within the bounds of the law in force and will embody the principle of economic democracy stipulated by the national charter to fight exploitation and to prevent excess and monopolization, especially since we possess now, thanks to your wise and vigilant leadership, much which qualifies us to achieve all that is contained in your message and particularly since our people enjoy today the gain of political stability, of firmly established security and of strong national unity--a unity strengthened by the national unity of thought and by the democratic action's attainment of its desired goals of embodying the people's will in the formulation of the national charter and in the foundation of the People's Congress. These accomplishments reflect the maturity of Yemeni thinking as planning and methodological thinking and the maturity of political awareness as one of the strongest requisites for continued benefits from and entrenchment of the revolution, especially since the revolution has been able to overcome for good the problem of the political vacuum and all the perils this vacuum posed to the country's security, to the revolution's safety and to the progress of the development procession.

In its entirety, this constitutes the fertile background and the right climate for all the aspirations of our people and our political leadership, as embodied in your message.

This general program comes as an extension of that message insofar as it reflects the clear and sincere abidance by the cabinet in implementing and achieving practically all that the message contains in all spheres of action.

But let us point out from the outset that we do not claim that with this statement of policy and with the general executive program attached to it we have encompassed all aspirations because our people's aspirations are boundless. However, we stress our abidance by what the visible and likely resources will enable us to achieve. Thus, the cabinet will proceed as follows:

First, in enacting the requisites of the national charter as a new course of action, the cabinet will work to utilize the constructive and creative intrinsic efforts of our people and their positive responses to surpass the limits of the general program we have drawn up for ourselves in order to entrench the power of internal building through implementing of all contents of the national charter within a new framework of abidance by the deep and

firm faith in the hearts of the Yemeni people regarding the inevitability of building the national charter phase, seeking guidance in this regard from the contents of your historic message, and through application of all contents of the charter pertaining to the executive aspect. We will do so, all the while observing your instructions to the previous cabinet in this regard and abiding by the objectives and strategies of the second 5-year comprehensive economic and social development plan.

If the following pages make evident the cabinet's commitment and course in all spheres, then the cabinet, while seeking guidance from and following the footsteps of your wise leadership, feels that it shoulders a vast and momentous responsibility covering the entire Yemeni homeland. This is the responsibility of serious work to reunite the two parts [of Yemen.]

Therefore, the cabinet will exert the utmost efforts to develop and strengthen the spheres of cooperation and coordination between the two parts of Yemen and will take further practical steps on the path of restoring Yemen's unity in the view of our national charter, which has entrenched this inevitable popular demand as a living and fateful requirement, for the complete growth and development of the Yemeni people and as a guarantee of their ability to protect their identity and of their ability to play an effective and positive role at the pan-Arab, Islamic and international level and as a way toward Arab and Islamic unity with its humane character.

Second, proceeding on the basis of these sound principles, the cabinet, with the help of God, with reliance on the people's creative forces and with guidance from the instructions and advice of your wise national leadership, will consolidate all the efforts to enhance the process of economic, social and administrative development. To achieve this, we must view the development process in a comprehensive manner, seeking to increase and diversify production and the revenues from this production and from all other sources at the various levels in the various sectors.

Development, in this sense, requires mobilization of the available resources, be they material, human, financial, organizational or administrative resources, to achieve the goals and objectives over set periods of time. It also requires increasing and moving these resources for utilization and organizing and preparing them to achieve the goals and objectives in a complete whole and in gradual stages. This development also requires adopting the method of sound programming, not just for the investment projects but also for the plans to increase and diversify and enhance productivity, including the plans for training and preparing the cadres and balancing these cadres with the work opportunities available in all the production and investment spheres, considering that creating work opportunities for the productive manpower and the full and beneficial utilization of this manpower constitutes one of the major objectives of economic and social development and a requirement for encouraging individual and group initiatives, in addition to constituting a main instrument of achieving justice in the distribution of income and in tying wages with production and with the income generated by this production.

Therefore, constant development in our country emanates from the objective of increasing production and work opportunities as a means to increase consumption and raise the people's standard of living, as a mainstay for enhancing savings and self-reliance in financing the investment projects and as a starting point toward reducing commodity and service imports and increasing exports from surplus local production and services. This is in addition to other objectives which cannot be attained without increasing local production and diversifying its sources.

Considering that agriculture is the main axis in the comprehensive development process, the cabinet will devote special attention to agriculture by virtue of its being the source of livelihood of the overwhelming majority of our people. Devoting attention to agriculture and raising it to the desired level is the right path toward ensuring self-sufficiency in food and in other spheres. Consequently, the cabinet will coordinate with the General Federation of the National Cooperative Development Organizations to adopt the means and steps to ensure the foundation of agricultural and fishing cooperatives and associations and their entry into the production spheres and to ensure that all various services are advanced to these associations, that laws regulating them are issued and that more medium- and long-term loans are advanced to the production projects, taking into consideration the process of advancing in-kind loans in the form of production means designed to increase production, such as improved seed, fertilizers and various agricultural machinery, and developing firm relations between the agricultural loan and guidance agencies for agricultural loans to make them compatible with the circumstances of this phase and with the nature of the agricultural projects. This is in addition to steps to ensure the improvement of the channels for the distribution of improved seed, seedlings and livestock strains to all parts of the republic, to exert efforts to develop the livestock and fish resources, to enhance the level of performance in these projects in order that they may attain their maximum production capacity, to develop and organize the agricultural marketing establishments, to supply them with the proper means of transportation, shipping and refrigeration and to build central markets in the major cities, all to be done in coordination and cooperation between the parties concerned and through efforts to organize, enhance and improve the local capabilities and specializations in the various spheres of agriculture.

In view of the extreme importance of industry in developing the country's intrinsic resources by building a strong national economy on a local foundation and in view of the importance of developing and enhancing the mining and agricultural industries which are among the top strategies [priorities] set in our development plan which seeks to achieve maximum efficiency in production, in employing the manpower capabilities and in utilizing the raw materials available in our country to set up conversion industries that bolster the national economy;

And out of abidance by all of the plan's goals and strategies and to achieve an actual growth in gross national commodity production and to correct the deficit in the balance of payments, the cabinet will work through its specialized agencies to encourage and strengthen investments in the production

projects, especially projects relying on local raw materials, by preparing complete studies on the production projects and by advertising such projects locally and internationally, amending the investment law and regulations to provide tempting opportunities to local, Arab and foreign capital to invest in production projects, especially industrial projects, and then formulating adequate policies to protect the products of these projects from the competition of similar and alternative products, bolstering and organizing the local marketing establishments to enable them to cover all parts of the republic and developing specialized and capable local export agencies to achieve the objectives of the economic policy as delineated by the national charter.

The cabinet will also exert efforts to organize and modernize further the public and joint-sector establishments, to establish firmer supervision and control over them and to develop the proper practical formula for the integration of and coordination between the establishments and companies of these two sectors on the one hand and between them and the private- and cooperative-sector establishments and companies on the other hand, so as to ensure the operation of this sector's establishments and companies at their maximum production capacity. This is in addition to rationalizing the imports by formulating a policy that sets the national import priorities to meet the local consumption, investment and operation needs and in addition to ceaseless efforts by the cabinet to follow up on the implementation of the law governing employment of Yemeni manpower in all foreign firms operating in our country.

In view of the importance of savings and of developing the intrinsic resources, the cabinet will work to enhance the citizens' savings at home and abroad and to provide the citizens with incentives to participate in beneficial and productive investment projects by setting up joint-stock companies in the sphere of land reclamation and cultivation, to market the products of such lands, and in the sphere of setting up industries for which the elements of success are available locally, with such industries designed for local consumption, for the replacement of imports and for the enhancement of the exports, and in the sphere of contracting companies and in other areas open to private, cooperative and joint investment.

Out of our belief that the government's relationship with the citizen is a vital and developing relationship made interdependent through responsibilities and duties and through the care and attention given the citizen, through concern for meeting his daily needs and achieving all his aspirations, considering that it is a constant, ceaseless and inseparable relationship, regardless of whether the citizen is at home or abroad;

And proceeding on the basis of the faith underlined in your message, the government will devote special attention to the expatriates, to their issues and to all their affairs and it will exert all sincere efforts to solve their problems, overcome the difficulties they may encounter and provide them with the opportunity to participate and contribute effectively to the process of national building and to ignite and develop the force that binds

them to their homeland so as to serve the homeland's supreme interest and main issues through entrenching their connection with their homeland and drawing them to it through the numerous communication channels and through filling their need to know constantly the fact regarding the positive developments undergone by the country and enjoyed by the people under the canopy of freedom and democracy and of the phase of the national charter so that they may be in constant touch with all the new changes that entrench in their hearts the feeling of reassurance and of confidence in the present and future of their homeland. For all this, the activities of the General Federation of Expatriates must be bolstered and developed, and the federation should be enhanced so that it may perform the desired role in the manner that pleases and meets the aspirations of the expatriates.

The government will exert efforts to benefit from the joint Arab projects in which our country participates, to attract the remittances of the Yemeni expatriates toward the spheres of investment and to benefit from the expertise of all the international and regional organizations that are specialized in industry, in addition to strengthening the technical apparatus of the Ministry of Economy and Industry to enable it to perform the momentous tasks entrusted to it.

The government will also work to prepare an annual budget for foreign currencies from all resources and will allocate them for the importation of foods, consumer supplies and requirements for the production of goods, raw materials and investment products in a manner compatible with the objectives and programs of the country's annual general plan and will ensure organization of the process of granting import licenses for various commodities through cooperation and coordination between the various agencies concerned with development.

Considering that the economic objectives cannot be achieved without observing the country's economic climate and without complete interaction between the various government agencies concerned and their effective participation in the manner to which the country's laws entitle them, we will work to enhance the administrative and technical capabilities of these agencies and strengthen their ability to participate in our country's economic activity, to overcome the difficulties and obstacles that stand in the face of the public, joint and private economic projects and to implement the laws and regulations regulating the economic activity in order to proceed on the sound path of economic development with vigilant scientific means and methods founded on knowledge and experience and aimed at bringing success to the various economic activities and at bolstering the confidence between those engaged in the productive economic sphere and the government agencies concerned.

The government will spare no effort in continuing the oil exploration activity. In the eastern area, drilling operations will begin in January 1984, the same time in which exploration operations will be resumed in the drybed in Tikamah Province.

The government is also working to complete the assessment on copper, lead and other minerals in al-Humurah area prior to inviting international firms

to bid for mining these minerals. It is also exerting efforts to complete assessment of the lead, zinc and silver deposits in the eastern and north-eastern areas so as to reach the final phases prior to mining these minerals.

The government will further exert efforts to discover non-oil energy sources, such as thermal energy in Dhamar area, and to assess the raw materials in the various parts of the country. The government will also exert efforts to complete the joint Yemeni project concerning natural resources in the two parts with the aim of discovering and assessing the natural resources, including mineral and water resources, with the purpose of achieving economic integration between the two parts of the homeland.

In view of the importance and positive role of tourism, the government will be careful to devote attention to this sphere because of its positive impact on the national economy. It will do so by setting up an efficient agency capable of performing the tasks entrusted to it and embodied in strengthening, tending and enhancing the tourism activity through the state's official tourism agencies and by encouraging the total spending by tourists and advertising the significant tourism potential possessed by the Yemeni tourist market. This requires further tourist advertising and marketing, putting out tourist guides, marketing in the international tourist fairs, working to develop national awareness of the economic and social benefits emanating from tourism development, encouraging internal and external tourism and securing hotel services and other tourist facilities without undermining or influencing our Islamic values, our deep-rooted Arab customs or our public morals, as your message stresses.

The government will also use all means to encourage the national, Arab and foreign capital to invest in these spheres and will offer all the facilities helpful to the success of tourism, especially by building tourist villages in areas designated for the purpose and developing natural health and curative spas and tourist resthouses in a number of historical and tourist areas.

Third, tying developmental activity with measures to curtail and rationalize government spending:

Out of a belief in the interconnection between the financial and currency activity in building the national economy, proceeding on the basis of the objectives and strategies of the financial sector of the second 5-year plan and enacting the contents of your message, we will stress the formulation of a timetable for these activities in the next 3 years intended to achieve the principle of self-reliance by rationalizing public spending through the annual budget measures which are approved by the state for the various government agencies and public establishments, especially by rationalizing the government's current and investment spending, by regulating appointment to the permanent grades and curtailing foreign labor by providing incentives and training to similar Yemeni manpower. This is in addition to curtailing spending for ostentation and luxury and to channeling investment spending toward production projects as well as developing the revenue agencies, providing them with the qualified special cadres and completing the review

of the laws and regulations governing the collection of revenues and establishing the incentives and penalties ensuring such collection and working to develop revenues payable to the state and to seek new sources and carriers of revenue.

The government will prepare constant, on-the-spot studies to obtain fresh data on the actual food supply needs and other necessary goods, will work to supply these goods, will determine the necessary volume of food supply reserves and will make sure to secure them, will watch the reserves and will regulate the local markets in coordination with the agencies concerned.

The government will also work to establish the principles, controls and measures seeking to implement the laws and regulations governing price controls, will set commercial profit margins for both local and imported goods, will work to eliminate any impurities or negative aspects in commercial practices, will study the current situation of all available food supplies and will build grain silos in the capital and in the other cities with the objective of meeting the needs for a strategic grain reserve so as to achieve the principle of food security and to avoid the price fluctuations and other fluctuations.

Fourth, continuing the reform of administrative apparatus, completing the building of the state and enhancing its strength:

Considering that the ceaseless efforts we are exerting on the path of development and of the elimination of backwardness constitute a constant and ever renewed process, the government will work with all its effort to improve the administration, to enhance the capability of the administrative agencies, to develop the administrative means and methods, to define the powers [of the various agencies], to eliminate overlapping and duality and to make the organizations compatible with the goals of the agencies so that they may be able to perform their tasks better, seeking ceaselessly, meanwhile, to bind the workers of these agencies to the goals and aspirations of the political leadership so that all the sectors may interact with the program leading to these objectives which must be reflected in performance and conduct and must be translated into tangible results whose beneficial effect spreads ultimately and fundamentally to all the citizens in their capacity as the target and means of our country's economic and social development.

Therefore, the government will focus on continuing the administrative reform and on developing and enhancing the state's administrative apparatus in its capacity as the instrument implementing the state policy to achieve comprehensive development. The government will do so by establishing the basic rules for a public service seeking to achieve justice in the treatment of civil servants, to provide them with equal opportunities, to establish balance between and to coordinate the conditions governing employment in the government, the public establishments and the joint companies in order to achieve psychological and material stability for the employees, to enhance their productivity, to help realize job stability, to curtail the manpower drain from the government agencies to the public and joint establishments,

to complete the steps for the classification and categorization of jobs, to adopt the measures necessary to deal with the imbalance of manpower in the state's administrative apparatus units, to redistribute this manpower according to the actual work requirements and needs in light of the outcome of the full survey of manpower and of the approved job structures and to continue appointing university graduates on a sound basis so that they may fill jobs compatible with their qualifications and specializations in light of the needs of the various agencies. The government will focus on all these things while giving special priority to the financial and recently established agencies and to eliminating such administrative ailments as negligence and indifference.

Proceeding in accordance with the principle of accelerated development which has been adopted by our country in all spheres of political, economic and social life and in confirmation of the impact of local government in enhancing development with the influence this government has on the citizen's life, both in the city and in the countryside, with the contribution it makes toward creating a stable political climate and with the state tendencies and aspirations which the local governments must sincerely reflect, the government will work to reform and develop the local government agencies by selecting the best elements qualified in and capable of giving and of performing the leadership tasks in the local government units in the districts and subdistricts. The government will also watch and guide these local government units so that they may represent the state most truly and may gain the confidence of the citizens and encourage them to interact creatively with all of the state's activities. The government will further seek to enhance the level of performance of the central and subsidiary agencies of local government by supplying them with the qualified cadres and by developing the capabilities of the existing cadres so that this development may be reflected in the capabilities of these local agencies and may enable them to perform the tasks entrusted to them in the best manner possible. The government will work to supply the essential needs of the local government agencies in the governorates, districts and subdistricts to enable them to perform their desired role and to eliminate the phenomenon of duality of jurisdiction in local government by establishing controls for all the local government agencies so that the order of authority may be observed and so that negative practices may be eliminated to achieve the objective of building the modern state.

It is also extremely important to work ceaselessly in order to develop the feeling of responsibility among the citizens generally and among government employees and employees of the public and joint sectors in particular in order that they may respect the public right and public property and protect them from all forms of manipulation, negligence and waste, considering that this is tantamount to protecting the country's resources and to paying the dues of citizenship. The government with all its agencies, especially through the civil service [board] and all the control agencies concerned, will undertake to develop this feeling because without constant and serious enlightenment, the negative practices will continue to obstruct our steps to build the homeland and achieve for it progress and prosperity.

There is no doubt that in addition to educating the conscience, application of the principle of reward and punishment will have its effective role in protecting the public right and public property.

The government will work earnestly to implant this spirit of responsibility in the heart of every civil servant, be he a minor or a prominent official and regardless of where he works, not just for the purpose of protecting public property but also for attaining the ideal and bright performance of duty by every civil servant, considering that each civil servant is a brick in the homeland's structure, holds a public responsibility regardless of which position he holds, represents the state in its entirety and shoulders a momentous duty which he must perform toward his people and his homeland with utter devotion and loyalty.

Fifth, continuing the building of infrastructures for development:

In view of the extreme importance of the communications, transportation, public works, roads, electricity, water, municipal affairs and housing sector as a mainstay of the infrastructure for comprehensive development and in confirmation of what your historic message has highlighted regarding the need to enhance the utilization of the vast funds spent by the state in building the infrastructures for development, not only through the constant maintenance of the projects but also through the improvement of the yield of the investments spent, [the government] will continue the efforts started in the second 5-year plan to complete these infrastructures by focusing on the following:

--Developing the capability of the country's internal telecommunications and continuing the efforts to expand the international communication lines and networks.

--Expanding the transportation means and facilities, enhancing the level of the services, providing the means of safety, exerting efforts to improve and enlarge the international airports, providing them with services and introducing the latest means of safety and security so as to keep up pace with the increasing air traffic activity.

--Building internal airports and supplying them with services and with the means of safety and security to facilitate the movement of citizens inside the country.

--Completing the construction and surfacing of the road network according to the set plan and carrying out maintenance work on the existing roads.

--Strengthening the development authorities and helping them to complete the building of the dirt roads designed to link the villages with each other and with the cities with the aim of facilitating the process of developmental construction in the countryside.

--Improving, enlarging and developing the ports and supplying them with services to enhance the performance efficiency in the shipping, unloading

and storage activity and to protect and safeguard the citizens' property and completing the studies and blueprints pertaining to constructing al-Sulayf Port.

--Working to supply potable water by building dams, drilling wells, improving spring water sources, completing all the drinking water projects currently under implementation and conducting studies and preparing blueprints for new projects in all areas which are still deprived of potable water so that the citizens may enjoy the blessing of clean, potable water.

--Carrying out maintenance work on and operating the central electricity plant in Ra's (Katnib) and enhancing the utilization of this plant by completing the network linking it with the other major cities, completing the rural electrification project, renewing the electricity distribution networks in the major cities, exerting efforts to link the industrial zones with electricity supplied by the national networks, introducing the system of reduced tariff for industrial and agricultural consumption, moving ahead with the second phase of the central electricity projects embodied in building the electricity plant in al-Makha', along with its supplements, such as super-tension transmission networks and transformers, and in building the republic's electronic control center for electric energy.

--Carrying out maintenance work and expanding the water distribution and sewerage networks in the major cities and completing the water and sewerage projects in the other cities.

Considering that the constant growth and rapid development being experienced by our country in the sphere of municipal affairs and housing--growth and development that have exceeded some expectations--make it a requirement for this sector to expand and develop in order to keep up with what has been accomplished and require the government to shoulder big responsibilities to serve the citizens and to provide the services essential to their life and constituting an urgent demand, the government is conducting the necessary studies that can be summed up in the following:

--Dealing with the construction and population expansion, keeping pace with society's development and growth, putting an end to chaotic and haphazard construction, laying down the modern scientific and engineering bases to deal with present and future expansion, arousing the citizen to perform his role through the official and popular agencies in all matters that concern him and defining the citizen's role as that of maintaining the service projects to ensure his actual participation in safeguarding them and following up on the implementation of plans to avoid the consequences of haphazard and unplanned development and to safeguard the Yemeni architectural style.

--Adopting a housing policy based on complete urban development and on defining the features of urban construction and of construction and population development on the basis of complete studies of the geographic, climatic and environmental aspects.

--Exerting efforts to rebuild the cities and villages destroyed by the terrible earthquake which hit Dhamar Province on 13 December 1983 and building sanitary houses that meet the inhabitants' needs at a proper economic cost and that are highly resistant to earthquakes.

Proceeding on the basis of the utmost importance of the education sector as a main element in development and as a main structural goal--a goal embodied in building man, preparing him in a sound manner and forming his personality spiritually, physically and intellectually to enable him to perform his duties and to shoulder responsibilities;

In view of this distinctive importance, the September revolution has devoted to this sector an ever growing attention that is reflected in the increased number of schools at the various levels of education and in the increased number of students, with this number exceeding 700,000 male and female students in the elementary stage alone. This reflects clearly the excellent positive results achieved in this regard. We will work to safeguard these positive results and to ensure the continued development and enhancement of the educational process in steps that respond to the most important requisites of comprehensive development. The government will work to achieve this by adopting a positive educational policy for the higher and intermediate stages--a policy whose objectives are tied to the urgent needs in our modern life and a policy that overcomes haphazard education and links university and vocational education with the process of comprehensive development.

Out of the government's perfect awareness that the teacher is one of the mainstays of any educational system, providing the necessary number of teachers from among the citizens themselves is a necessity dictated by the educational, economic and social requirements. To achieve this, the government will exert efforts to:

--Extend the system of teachers institutes in the rural areas, making its duration 5 years, after which the graduates of these institutes will be able to teach in the schools present in their areas.

--Raise the financial incentives offered to those who enroll in the teachers institutes so as to attract large numbers of students.

--Provide training during the service, with this training to include teachers and others working in the field of education, in accordance with the strategy of constant training so as to keep pace with the rapid development in educational concepts and the comprehensive changes in all spheres.

--Devote attention to the Education College of San'a' University and exert efforts to develop and enlarge it so that it may be able to accommodate a larger number of students and to provide incentives that help attract such students.

Out of abidance by the principle of the democracy of education and of compulsory education and of what this principle dictates, in addition to

providing the teacher, building the schools and the institutes and supplying the books and other educational instruments, we will work to:

--Adopt the necessary measures at the Educational Development and Research Center to speed up the drawing of the republic's scholastic map to help rationalize utilization of the available financial and manpower resources available for education.

--Devote attention to complete the equipping of the schools and institutes already built by supplying them with teachers and books so that they may perform their role. We will also expand the use of modern educational means, will devote attention to the educational institutes and will complete formation of the Higher Council to approve the curricula and observe implementation.

In view of the correct course that our country has witnessed since the start of the second 5-year plan in adopting vocational and professional education—a period over which the vocational and professional education institutes have been operated well—out of awareness of the importance of this type of education in the development process and out of abidance by the contents of your message regarding the need to focus on the technical and vocational education institutes, to operate them at maximum capacity and to establish more such institutes in the light of a well-studied plan, the government will work to:

--Draw up a comprehensive plan, based on studies connected with the development objectives, set up more vocational training centers and technical education schools and formulate a uniform Yemeni curriculum for technical and vocational education to prevent the conflict and duality of training.

--Issue laws that set up technical and vocational education as specialized education with special characteristics which must distinguish it so that it may be able to grow and compete with general education in order that the educational pyramid may be completed with the foundation of a higher technical institute.

As long as we are discussing education and in view of the major dilemma left by the legacy of illiteracy in facing social and economic growth and in view of the civilizational challenge that that legacy poses, the government, out of its conviction that the responsibility of confronting this legacy and of working to wipe it out is the responsibility of all the citizens and all the state agencies, will eagerly continue to open illiteracy eradication classes, to train teachers who will participate in the [illiteracy eradication] campaign, to supply the books necessary and to focus on the modern and comprehensive concept of illiteracy eradication, including the eradication of job illiteracy by opening a number of fundamental training centers to teach the citizen in vocational skills, beginning with reading and writing.

Considering that higher education is the cornerstone in leading the development process—and San'a' University is performing its role in this

regard--we feel the need to put emphasis on the role of higher education in confronting the new challenges facing the development process and in finding the solutions to these challenges, thus taking the process beyond the framework of conventional education. To achieve this, the colleges of San'a' University must be completed, construction of the schools of medicine and engineering must be started, the steps to open the school of agriculture must be begun and a study on implementing the plan to set up a science and technology research center must be carried out.

Out of our awareness that information has now become a vitally important part of the masses' life and a most serious weapon that can be utilized effectively in the development, growth and change processes, visual and sound media has become closely linked with all aspects of man's and society's daily life, we will devote great and ever growing attention to the information media and to their positive role in building the new Yemeni life and in shaping it the way all the contents of the national charter seek to shape it, whether in the sphere of political, economic, social and cultural development or in other spheres. Basically, we must utilize the media to achieve all the objectives of development as designed in the set and approved plans, to familiarize ourselves constantly with the state policy and with the nature of the events and changes in the national, Arab and international arenas and to explain their impact and objectives and also to explain all the national, pan-Arab, Islamic and human issues through the charter's view so that the Yemeni citizen may be armed with a comprehensive view emanating from his reality and from his true commitments to all these issues. The media must also be utilized to entrench the charter's values and ethics through what the printed, visual and sound media present out of eagerness to develop and improve performance and to enhance production.

We will also extend the transmission hours so that they may cover all hours of the day and so that television transmission may reach the blacked-out areas and the valleys so that these services may reach every citizen in the republic.

We are in the process of developing the press and we will focus on AL-THAWRAH, AL-JUMHURIYAH and other newspapers and magazines to strengthen their awareness of their national responsibility toward all of society's and the state's issues.

In the sphere of supplying news, we will work to supply SABA' NEWS AGENCY with the necessary transmission and reception equipment so as to develop its services and to expand the sphere of its familiarization with the developments undergone by our country.

We will also work to accelerate the process of cultural development trying them to the broad masses with the purposes of enabling these masses to discover their creative capabilities in confronting the legacy of backwardness and ignorance inherited from the era of the defunct imamate and with the purpose of arming them with the weapons that enable them to free themselves of the yoke of illiteracy. We will exert simultaneous

efforts to revive the bright and positive face of our cultural and intellectual legacy in all the creative spheres, taking guidance in this from the advanced view defined by the national charter for our Yemeni culture and for the objectives it has set for this culture's role in our life. Proceeding on this basis, we must broaden the base of interest in culture, must tend and revive it and entrench its role in the new Yemeni society of the charter, must develop the channels of communication concerned with cultural activity and make them accessible to the citizen, must continue the cultural efforts exerted to create a national, revolutionary and charter-oriented culture, must continue setting up cultural centers so that they may cover all of the republic's governorates and must expand the foundation of libraries and devote attention to the Yemeni manuscripts and revive them and tend and spread the popular, folkloric and theater arts.

The government will also work to focus its attention on the great antiquities of our people as prominent features of our country's bright cultural face and as a definite indication of this culture's creative role in enriching the ancient history of the human experience with the values of work, creativity and democracy and of building the sophisticated human civilization. This requires continued exploration and a continued search for such antiquities, taking advantage in this regard of the Arab and international expertise. It requires, moreover, devoting attention to the historical Yemeni cities, and to the preservation of their antiquities, as well as efforts to expedite implementation of the plan to preserve the old San'a' by virtue of its being one of the most ancient cities on earth and efforts to preserve the Yemeni architectural style.

Out of our belief in what your message has said about the youth being the homeland's army and munitions and about their intellectual, cultural and physical preparation being the maximum guarantee of the present and of the future, the government will work to:

--Continue offering care to the youth in their capacity as the country's hope to build the future generation by developing their latent talents and capabilities, encouraging their hobbies, meeting their needs and their cultural and educational tendencies in a manner compatible with the national charter and devoting attention to and developing sports activities to develop in the youth the athletic spirit and the love of honorable competition, to implant in their hearts religious, national and pan-Arab values and to prevent their delinquency by filling their free time with pursuits beneficial to mind and body.

The government will exert efforts to expand the activities of the various athletic and youth institutes, centers and camps and the athletic and cultural activities and programs that develop in the young generation the love of team work and that get this generation accustomed to discipline and order and to the behavioral patterns that have a positive impact on modern life.

The government will also devote attention to strengthening the ties and bonds of acquaintance and understanding between our youth and the youth of the fraternal and friendly countries through participation in the Arab, continental and international athletic and cultural programs and activities in order to familiarize others with Yemeni's history, feats, civilization and capabilities to build a bright future.

Because offering the citizens health services and caring for their safety is a main demand of all the citizens, because the individual's health is one of the most important demands of life and because a healthy citizen means increased production and, consequently, the achievement of sound development, we will work to:

--Disseminate basic medical and preventive services among the largest number of people in all parts of the country in order to achieve the slogan of "health for all"--a slogan adopted by the WHO and by the other international social organizations--by the year 2000. We will also work to develop the hospitals and the health centers by supplying them with what they need in order that they may be able to offer the maximum health and preventive services, both quantitatively and qualitatively, to the citizens, with the emphasis put on maternal and child care and on child immunization through expanded vaccination against diseases and through the fight against epidemics and endemic diseases.

--Exert efforts to prevent the spread of contagious diseases and to increase the number of stationary and mobile medical units to offer curative and preventive services to all of the country's population centers.

--Supply pharmaceutical drugs and establish controls for their proper use, develop the Higher Council for Drugs and Medical Requirements to enable it to achieve its objectives and to embody the principle of "a drug is a service, not a commodity," establish firmer controls for pharmacies and drug stores and focus on expanding and developing the curative services offered by the hospitals qualified to do so by offering the citizens affordable services after the official workhours.

To embody your instructions, we will continue to exert efforts to enhance the urban and rural societies through social security, through family and child care, through care for the retarded, the juveniles and the needy, through providing opportunities for stable and profitable work to the citizens, through creating the conditions that help to increase production and to enhance the level of performance in the various work units, through adopting the method of scientific planning in accordance with the policies, objectives and strategies determined by the necessities of life in Yemeni society, and through the expanded establishment of nurseries and centers for the care of the blind, for workers education, for social service and for family development. We will exert special efforts to set up the social insurance establishment to guarantee achievement of the main objectives of the social security law, to secure for the individual and the family social insurance and preventive and curative [medical] insurance, to wipe out the causes leading to need, poverty and ignorance, to protect the

family from disintegration and deviation and to assist individuals and families who are in need because of total disability, because of the absence of a supporter or because of social circumstances with which they cannot deal. This is in addition to expanding the social security services to ensure the ability to deal with well-studied social security cases, to employ a larger number of cadres in this sphere in order to meet the job needs and to encourage the establishment of charitable associations.

In view of the importance of work as a human value and as a productive effort leading to change, the government will continue to devote attention to the workers, will tend their affairs, will guarantee their rights, will protect them against unemployment and will improve their conditions and train them according to the requirements and needs of the development so that local manpower may replace the foreign manpower in our country. We will work to develop careful records on local manpower and to divide this manpower according to vocational categories that make it easier to utilize this manpower and to distribute it to the work sites needing it. We will further work to complete the vocational categorization guide and will exercise strict control over the employment of foreign labor through the labor inspectors and will curtail the infiltration of foreign labor into the country in accordance with the provisions of the labor law. In view of the importance of the women's sector in society, the government will exert efforts to tend to women's affairs and to train and prepare women to perform their important and positive role in building the family and society by enhancing the women's development centers, by focusing on illiteracy eradication, vocational training, self-improvement and house management and on fighting excessiveness, by fighting excess in the individual's and family's life and by putting the emphasis on achieving the objectives of maternal and child care.

The government will also continue to devote attention to setting up democratic popular bases founded on a vocational bases, such as labor and trade unions and specialized associations, and will continue to exert efforts to encourage and enhance them to serve the goals and objectives of the national and developmental phase.

Mainly, we will continue to support the national cooperative development associations and the specialized cooperatives so that they may act as a direct reserve assisting in the achievement of the highest growth rate desired, especially in the Yemeni countryside, and may cooperate with the General Federations of the National Development Cooperatives in translating the political leadership's instructions concerning the cooperative-action experiment in this phase. It is essential that this sector engage in productive activities so as to contribute effectively to building the national economy and that it entrench the positive aspects of the Yemeni cooperative experiment as a human experience with distinctive qualities and characteristics.

Considering that the judiciary occupies a special place in our country's permanent constitution and that its role is embodied in applying the noble Shari'a and dispensing justice among the people--this justice being one of

the main axes of our national charter--and in enacting the constitution's provisions which call for strengthening and developing the judiciary agencies and modernizing and simplifying the litigation procedures in a manner that protects the judges themselves and guarantees implementation of the judiciary sentences through the judiciary agencies and to enable these agencies to deal with the new developments and to implement the contents of your message, we will exert special efforts to develop the judiciary, to continue the promulgation of laws and legislation regulating all aspects of life, to derive rules from the Islamic Shari'a and to establish effective internal controls on all the judiciary agencies to ensure their performance of their vital role in managing and organizing the means of litigation, in making decisions on the citizens' lawsuits through the honest and impartial application of the positional and procedural laws derived from the rules and spirit of the Islamic Shari'a, in raising the capability and efficiency of the judiciary job, in attracting specialists and graduates of Shari'a and law colleges and graduates of the training studies section of the Higher Judiciary Institute to work in the judiciary corps and to be distributed to the courts suffering from poor qualitative and quantitative judicial performance, in developing and enhancing the efficiency of the supporting judicial jobs, such as the secretarial and documentation offices, by attracting and appointing a number of Shari'a and law school graduates to work in supporting jobs and to be employed in the courts and in some of the legal and technical offices of the Ministry of Justice and in conducting training courses for judiciary aides and court clerks.

Out of faith in the great role performed by the mosque in the life of the Muslim and in building the constructive and sound society founded on faith and on a commitment to translate the Islamic character and Islamic values, the government will work to revive the mosque's message and to entrench the mosque's vanguard role in building the individual's and society's life as charted by the venerable Koran and by the prophet's pure Sunna and as embodied in the charter--a committed ideological life enjoying the utilization of religious and life responsibility--the government will focus in this regard on:

--Setting up a higher guidance institute, formulating its curriculum and defining its goals in training and preparing spiritual guides and instructors to perform their desired role, in conducting specialized courses aimed at enhancing the capability of the guidance and instructional work to cover all parts of the country and in employing modern means and methods in this regard, such as films and video, in coordination with the agencies concerned.

--Expanding the investment activities to generate revenues to meet the new expenses of mosques that have no religious trusts.

--Working to develop the services connected with the religious trusts and building new mosques according to the needs of the population density in all parts of the republic.

National Defense

Insofar as the armed and security forces are concerned, the government, guided by the momentous instructions of the brother leader and president and the secretary general to continue building the armed and security forces, will work to build these forces on a sound scientific basis which takes into consideration the needs of our real situation and the requirements of safeguarding our country's sovereignty and national independence in a manner compatible with these forces' major national role in preserving all the gains and accomplishments achieved for our people and in bolstering security and stability in all parts of the country. We will devote attention to the qualitative aspect and to the constant development and building of these forces. To achieve this, the government will exert efforts to:

--Adopt all the means and methods capable of raising the efficiency and ability of the members of our armed forces by entrenching the principle of the acquisition of a sound education. It will do so by expanding the illiteracy eradication campaigns within the ranks of the armed forces and by employing all the resources and capabilities to ensure the success and comprehensiveness of these campaigns.

--Work to entrench the principle of loyalty to the homeland and to implant the charter's concepts in the souls of the members of the armed and security forces by virtue of these concepts being the theoretical guide chosen by all the people to achieve the desired future. The government will also intensify the political enlightenment campaigns to ensure their continuation in the armed forces and will exert its utmost efforts to develop the methods of this enlightenment and to select the most capable elements to perform this task.

--Entrench further the positive aspects of the national defense service law which have become clearly evident. The law's great benefit to the country has been proven in the various spheres. The law has also proven its great benefit in strengthening the spirit of solidarity and equality and in generating the feeling of duty within the framework of participation in the national defense and in carrying out the development tasks.

Out of its conviction that the action and objectives of the armed forces and security forces are interconnected and considering that the Ministry of Interior, with all its security and administrative branches and agencies, shoulders the responsibility of preserving public order, security and morals, protecting the citizen and his safety, safeguarding his rights, honor and property, participating constantly in safeguarding the individual and public liberties and deterring whoever violates law and order, and considering that this responsibility is connected with the armed forces' efforts to establish and safeguard security and stability, the government will exert efforts in this sphere to do the following:

--Develop the security and administrative agencies and branches of the ministry to ensure dissemination of the security services in the various parts of the republic.

--Complete building the police forces on modern scientific bases.

--Organize and develop the traffic agency and improve the level of its capability and services.

--Improve and develop the criminal investigation agencies and the prison and reformatory services so that they may turn into reform and training centers.

Foreign Policy and Its Executive Instruments

Considering that our foreign policy is closely tied to the principles and objectives of the immortal 26 September revolution and with the deep-rooted values and ideals of our people which emanate from the people's Islamic faith and considering that the national charter has come to reaffirm the features of our foreign policy and the soundness of its course and to entrench its mainstays further, our foreign policy bears today more strongly than ever before the elements of its survival and continuation.

We stress here that we will continue to follow the course we have charted for ourselves in the sphere of foreign policy in accordance with the principles underlined by the national charter and embodied in the following:

--That this foreign relationship may not undermine the state's dignity, its political or economic independence or the unity of the soil and of the people.

--That relations be established on the basis of mutual respect and equal dealings and that they may not exceed the limits of the country's fundamental interests.

--That the special relations with the Arab Peninsula and Arabian Gulf states be clear and equal and an instrument of the constant efforts to achieve a comprehensive Arab cooperation that enhances the cause of comprehensive Arab unity.

--That we continue to abide by the policy of positive neutrality and nonalignment vis-a-vis international conflicts and continue to support peaceful coexistence among nations and contribute to the creation of Arab-Islamic solidarity.

--That our support for national liberation causes and for the right of peoples to self-determination continue and that we reject the policy of racial discrimination wherever it may exist.

Proceeding on the strength of these principles, the government will exert redoubled efforts to develop our country's foreign relations within the framework of the three following spheres and in light of the particular characteristics distinguishing each sphere:

1. Arab Sphere:

The government will continue its efforts to bolster our country's relations with all the sisterly Arab countries, to expand the spheres of cooperation and coordination between our country and these countries by revitalizing the joint ministerial coordination councils within the Arab League and its active organizations, by exerting concerted efforts to achieve Arab solidarity and to overcome all the inter-Arab disputes facing the Arab nation and by exerting efforts for Arab rapprochement and for achieving the demands of the present and future common Arab destiny so as to enable the Arab nation to confront all the civilizational challenges and all the imperialist plots.

We must devote utter attention and support to the Palestinian cause by virtue of its being the major cause of our nation in order to achieve the aspirations of the Arab Palestinian people and of our Arab nation for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the establishment of the independent Palestinian state on the soil of the Palestinian homeland. This requires us to consolidate our pan-Arab efforts to strengthen and support the Palestinian revolution with all the resources and capabilities, to stand behind the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and to exert efforts to safeguard the independence of the Palestinian decision as a mainstay for protecting the Palestinian revolution and bolstering the PLO and reasserting our firm belief that the natural inlet to establishing peace in the Middle East cannot be reached without a fair and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue.

2. Islamic Sphere:

The government will continue its efforts to achieve further cooperation and accord between all the Islamic countries, to establish coordination among them and to build the bridges of integration between them in realizing the principle of fraternity imposed on us by our tolerant Islamic faith so that we may build the strong Islamic society capable of confronting all the challenges and of restoring Islam's status and role in the world.

3. International Sphere:

The government will work to make the Yemeni role within the nonaligned movement more effective and to reaffirm the principles of positive neutrality as a constant policy in international dealings and as a starting point for the open-door policy our country adopts toward the world countries for the sake of cooperation, peaceful coexistence, the nurturing of joint interests and the struggle to bolster the world's security and the progress of peace.

The government will also work to bolster our country's developing relations with the Arab, regional and international organizations that support and help us, either with financing or with offering their expertise and advice, to achieve the development objectives. We are proud of and fully appreciate all the prominent roles these organizations have played in all spheres of development.

To safeguard our gains in the foreign sphere, the government will eagerly seek to develop and modernize the agencies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs so that they may keep pace with the requirements of international relations.

Brother president, commander and secretary general of the People's Congress:

The objectives of this statement of policy and of the executive program attached to it, which we are honored to present to you and to our people, focuses initially and ultimately on what the executive action will produce in the coming phase, especially during the remaining 3 years of the life of our second 5-year plan, in the life of our country and our society through the tangible crystallization of all the objectives and aspirations and through the embodiment of all the principles noted in your historic message and in what the citizen will feel, experience and enjoy. We should note here that each ministry and agency will be required to draw up an annual executive program detailing all it has to achieve in each new fiscal year, with these programs drawn up in such a manner as to be employed to achieve all the contents of the general executive program in phases and according to priorities approved in the Council of Ministers and so that they may form altogether the government's annual action plan. To achieve this, we will rely on the following principles and means:

First, stressing the abidance of each ministry and agency in the state and the government by drawing an annual executive plan for what can be achieved and what each ministry or agency can accomplish in light of its annual budget for the targeted year.

Second, exerting efforts to form specialized committees to follow up on the implementation of the general program, to evaluate the projects periodically and to correct the course of the projects that have not achieved the targeted results to ensure achievement of the goals and objectives specified in the general program.

Third, developing and bolstering the activities of the fiscal, technical and administrative control agencies concerned to ensure proper performance, the proper utilization of the resources available and abidance by the laws.

We stress that these principles cannot in any way dispense with the citizen's effective role and his direct participation in shouldering the burdens of the phase so that he may not stand as an idle spectator. The objectives of the phase require the citizen to stand in the trenches of struggle, as he has customarily done, in all the sites of work, production and creativity side by side with the government, especially since a major part of what we have been eager to program within this framework demands a sincere and serious role by the citizen as an active element and as a source of offering through cooperation with all the state and government agencies so that the fruits of this cooperation may grow and so that the values of the positive and constructive feeling of the national responsibility shouldered by every individual in our society according to his resources and capabilities and his other contributions--so that these values may be entrenched in our characteristic society and so that the citizen may become a productive member

of society. This society must be a more productive, lively and active society in order that the citizen may contribute directly to overcoming all the impediments obstructing the path of growth and development by comprehending the facts of our economic situation with all its ramifications and in order that he may perform his desired role, especially since the main objective of all this is to achieve happiness and prosperity for every citizen.

We stress here that with the consolidation of efforts and with the entrenchment of the principle of cooperation and of the generation of intrinsic national initiatives, we will be able to overcome all the difficulties and to achieve all the objectives, especially since we are optimistic that our national economy will prosper and will play its vanguard national role in building the new life. We are optimistic with the positive results already achieved by the recently adopted economic measures which seek to protect local agricultural and industrial production, to enhance this production and to curtail the drain of the financial liquidity available to the citizens resulting from the faulty consumption customs, either by controlling the consumption of luxuries by individuals and families or by banning the importation of useless consumer goods as well as goods harmful to society.

Brother president, commander and secretary general of the People's Congress:

Out of our true understanding of the nature of the responsibility we shoulder in the government--a responsibility which most precisely means an assignment to serve the people, to achieve their aspirations, to shoulder the burdens of this service with utter self-confidence and to exercise powers and jurisdiction with honesty--we assure you that we will exert further efforts to safeguard all the great gains of our people and to preserve and protect their security and stability so that they may live a happy and stable life that helps them to redouble their creative and productive efforts throughout life and to interact positively in confronting the challenges of the age so that they may become an effective force standing side by side with and constituting an inseparable part of the state.

Therefore, we are firmly confident that our people, who are now enjoying the most precious political gains, especially the exercise of freedom and democracy, are actually capable of achieving the maximum aspirations for development and for building the modern Yemeni state of law and order and of shaping the new features of the national charter society under the canopy of your vigilant national leadership which has proven your exclusive ability to advance the revolution's procession on the path of great and ever renewed accomplishments and victories. We look forward, rather we are most eager, to make our government, under the canopy of your honest leadership, the government of all the people in both word and action because it is a government that will continue to seek guidance for its action from the people's aspirations and from abidance by the instructions of the people's leader.

What strengthens our confidence that all this will be achieved is, brother president and commander, your continued support for the government's efforts,

your backing for the government, your constant and invaluable instructions to it and your correction of the course of the executive action in all spheres. This represents, in our view and conviction, a great and main element in ensuring the achievement of all you and the government aspire to achieve for the progress of the people and the elevation and prosperity of the homeland.

"And say work and God, his prophet and the faithful shall see your work. God is always true."

God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

Your brother
'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Ghani
The Prime Minister and Permanent Committee Member

Sanaa, 25 December 1983.

8494
CSO: 4404/259

SOVIET ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPMENT EXAMINED

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 29 Jan 84 p 3

[Text]

KABUL, (Bakhtar)—
The economic, technical, cultural and political assistance of the Soviet Union has played a great role in strengthening and consolidating the economic and cultural life as well as the national independence of Afghanistan. This is said in a report of the BIA on the 30th anniversary of the First Treaty of Economic and Technical cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan. The anniversary was marked yesterday. The Soviet assistance, says the report, has greatly contributed to the training of the national cadres in various spheres of life.

This disinterested friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union with their deep historical roots, has successfully passed the test of time. With the triumph of the April Revolution especially after its new phase this friendship has entered into a new qualitative stage and is now a decisive

element of the economic progress and democratic transformations.

According to a report of the BIA concerning the 30th anniversary of the First Treaty of Economic and Technical cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan, since the beginning of the 5 years plans, i.e., 1956-1981 more than 1955 million US dollars were granted by the Soviet Union to finance the development projects and the import of consumers goods.

The source added that, right now, more than 180 different projects are under construction with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. Among the projects 65 main projects have been completed and 52 others new started production with the direct assistance of Soviet experts.

The Soviet Union, since the beginning of planning in Afghanistan has actively participated in the drafting and financing

of our development plans. The share of the Soviet Union in the first 5 years plan comprised more than 56 per cent of the foreign technical and project assistance, in the second 5 years plan more than 62 per cent and in the third 5 years plan more than 60 per cent.

Moreover, the share of the Soviet Union in total foreign assistance in the plan of Afghan year 1359 H.S. (begun March 21) reached to 75 per cent and for 1360 H.S. to 66 per cent.

The total technical, training, and miscellaneous Soviet assistance reaches to more than 347 million dollars. The USSR has given to Afghanistan so far 90 thousand tons of wheat.

After the signing of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, thousands of Afghan students have been sent to the Soviet Union for higher

studies. After the Afghan year 1358 (begun March 21) every year almost 1400 Afghan youth join Soviet institutes of higher education.

The traditional cooperation and friendship of the Soviet-Afghan people is the exponent of a friendship which is unique in the history of nations. This friendship was strengthened with the launching of anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle by the people of Afghanistan. The friendship between the Afghan and Soviet peoples is an example of internationalist ties of the people of the Soviet Union with all the people who are struggling for national and social freedom. There are in urban and rural areas many developmental, constructional or productive projects which are being run under the selfless economic assistance of the Soviet Union.

Over 170 projects aided by the Soviet Union are

either under construction or have already begun its productive functioning. Over 70 per cent of the industrial output of state sector comes from the projects created with the help of the Soviet Union. Projects such as gas extraction, gas transmission pipeline, factories, hydro-power stations, silos, textile factories, irrigation system, airports, the construction of motor roads and educational institutions are among the major projects undertaken by the Soviet Union.

As Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC and President of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA has said that years and centuries will pass and the people of Afghanistan will construct a new and just society but they will always be grateful to the friendly and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their all-sided assistance.

CSO: 4600/334

COTTON GROWERS HOLD MEETING

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 29 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Text]

KABUL. (Bakhtar)—
The first jirgah (assembly) of cotton growers was held at a function yesterday morning in the Stor Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sultan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politbu-ro of the PDPA CC and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA delivered a comprehensive speech at the inaugural ceremony.

First, at the beginning of his speech, Keshtmand on behalf of the PDPA CC and the Council of Ministers of the DRA expressed greetings to the participants—peasants and cotton growers and wished success for the work of the jirgah.

Such gatherings of the representatives of peasants in the capital of Afghanistan is not only taking place in our life but in the life of our country for the first time when the employees of textile industry and the representatives of young working class of the country stand

beside the cotton growers too.

The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and comrade Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC and the President of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, in person, pay specific attention to and take interest in the work of this jirgah. It is not accidental. The party and comrade Babrak Karmal demand from the authorities and leading cadres of the party and the state and economic organs to ensure the establishment of allsided relations with the working masses and hold consultations with the workers and peasants, to take into account the demands and will of working people and attract the broad strata of people for constructive and active work for the progress and consolidation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Assessment of important and vital issue, that is,

the growth and expansion of cotton cultivation and increase of cotton yields in 1362 and in coming years lay before the participants of this first jirgah of cotton-growers.

The agriculture has a great value in the growth of national economy in our country, and the party and the government attach great attention to the growth of this important field of economy. Particularly, those persons who create wealth and produce foodstuff with labour and perseverance, are supported.

One of the important objectives of the national and democratic revolution is to fully eradicate the feudal and semi-feudal relations in rural areas and to distribute land to landless peasants and petty land holders, peasants in the unity with working class constitute the main bulwark of the government in this regard. The emancipation of broad masses of peasants from the domination of remnants of feudals depends on the distribution of land to them and specification of their right of ownership of land which is moistened with their sweat and even with their blood. The party has promised the peasants that they would become the owners of land and it remains loyal to this pledge.

The base of agricultural transformations and the rapid increase of foodstuff for the people and provision of raw material

for the industry of the country, consist of the implementation of land and water reforms. The party and the government persistently and decisively follow the policy of solving democratic land and water reforms with the direct participation of peasants for the future growth of agricultural output and enhancement of work efficiency of the peasants, and help the broad masses of peasants by means of sale of chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, credits and technical assistance to them.

During the years after the victory of the April Revolution, the procurement price of cotton and sugar-beet increased two-fold. Meanwhile, the price of retail sale of chemical fertilizers decreased by 20 per cent and agricultural machinery by 40 per cent. The repair and rehabilitation of irrigation installations has been accelerated, and presently, the party state and agricultural organs assess the implementation of land and water reforms in the country as a most important issues.

During the recent years, despite difficult conditions in the country, the party and the government have created possibilities for the growth of some kinds of vegetable and live-stock production. The working peasants express their solidarity with the party and the revolution and this patriotic movement is expanding in rural areas.

The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have adopted important decisions with regard to the implementation of land and water reforms. And, under the direct leadership of comrade Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC and President of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, a central commission is functioning in order to implement the land and water reforms. Reasonable measures for successfully implementing the land and water reforms keeping in view the interests of working peasants of different regions and taking into account all possibilities for increasing corn production, cotton, fruits and vegetables as well as the live-stock production are envisaged in the approved legal documents.

However, deviations have taken place in localities during the implementation of land and water reforms. The peasants' representatives belonging to different nationalities and tribes held discussions in this connection during their meetings with Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC and President of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA. Some of them complained that while

receiving land title deeds they confronted problems and now have to pay a huge sum of money. Hence according to the directives of comrade Babrak Karmal, the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Council of Ministers of the DRA carefully examined the factors of this problem, and as a result, some changes and improvements were made to the legal documents concerning land distribution and land management which guarantee the interests of working peasants and exempt them to pay huge payments. Another measure was also adopted for the improvement of the conditions of land distribution to the working peasants. According to the decisions of the peasants' councils and concerned state authorities 30 jeribs of first degree land or equivalent to that can be distributed to those who work on land with their own hands. Keshtmand further elaborated in his speech to the cotton-growers:

"During the two days of deliberations of your jirgah, you would examine important issues in connection with the increase of cotton production in the year 1363 HS. The cotton plays a valuable role in the national economy of our country. Cotton is not only

the raw material of textile industry, but constitutes an important export item.

In addition to the textiles, vegetable oil, soap, oil cake and bran which are the important manufactures meeting the needs of the country's people, are also obtained from cotton. The value of these materials produced in the year 1357 HS (1978) was 3.4 billion Afghanis, while it reached 1.3 billion Afghanis in 1361 HS (last Afghan year). Lately, the income in terms of hard currency from the cotton in world markets has considerably dropped. In the year 1358 HS (1979), an income of 37 million US dollars was obtained while in 1361 (1982) a sum of only 8.95 million US dollars was obtained. The reason for this was the drop in the production of cotton in past years.

After carefully assessing the situation of cotton cultivation in the country and presenting data in this regard, Sultan Ali Keshtmand said: "Such situation in cotton cultivation would hereafter be intolerable. This great loss does not only damage the peasants' life, but in general it also damages the economy of the country. The government has assessed several times the reasons of decrease in cotton production. In

addition to the subversive and criminal activities of counter-revolution, the traitors of the interests of the homeland and the people, the procurement price of cotton was lower as compared to the values of other agricultural products, and peasants did not receive encouragement to till cotton. Taking in view the situation, the government in a decision, increased 60 per cent procurement price of cotton for the year 1362 (current Afghan year) and the coming years. As a result, the income of cotton cultivation of each jerib of land comparing to wheat and maize increased considerably.

Sultan Ali Keshtmand further added: "Presently, most serious duty lies before us, i.e., to rehabilitate the fame of the Afghan "white gold". The party, state and economic organs are duty-bound to remove the serious defects causing stagnation in the cotton cultivation and production in the year 1363 HS. Effective measures should be taken and practised for the growth and increase of cotton growing in the country.

Despite the present hardships of undeclared war of imperialism and reaction against the revolutionary Afghanistan, the government seriously keeps in view to create possibilities for the rapid growth of cotton

cultivation and production and to meet the peasants' needs in respect of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, improved seeds and agricultural technology.

"The country needs more cotton. However, the successful fulfilment of this depends on your hard and fruitful work. Fortunately, every one of our peasants enjoys this great character, i.e., hardwork and talent and skill in their work."

Sultan Ali Keshtmand said that strong measures must be taken with regard to increase in production of cotton. He further added that "The important issue is that how should it be materialised. Prior to all, the materialisation of this depends on you, the working cotton growers. Now, you as all other working people of the country can take direct and active part in all affairs of the country.

This possibility came into being after the victory of the April Revolution. You should courageously take initiatives duly taking into account the interests of the homeland and all working people along with those of you so that our people may well remember your good and useful works. You are all assured that you would be helped and assisted by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and your government in this regard.

Therefore unite your ranks and wipe out courageously the traitorous elements who damage the work and interests of the people and impede the tranquillity, active and constructive work of the people for the building of a new society. Presently, the homeland demands from you to dedicate all your energy, capability, talent and labour for the defence of the interests of the homeland, the revolution and the people, and to start your patriotic work with all possibilities, that is, the cultivation of cotton. For, the textile industry, the ghee-making and soap-making industry, the improvement of conditions of livestock breeding in the country need your fruitful and dedicated work. The Afghan cotton has a special fame in the world markets. You with your work, would, in fact, help raise the living standard of your working people. The improvement of the people's life is the basic aim of the party and the government and the permanent hope of Comrade Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC and President of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

Drawing the attention of peasants, cotton growers, governors, employees and incharges of agriculture and irrigation for the successful implementation of spring campaign, Sultan Ali Keshtmand said: "The sp-

ring season is coming and it calls us for spring cultivation. The spring supplies foodstuffs for a whole year. There is a saying that reads "A good year is known from its spring". Let us to organise an unprecedented work drive especially in the field of cotton cultivation in the coming spring. You, cotton growers can fulfil this work. You know better that where, when and how a plant should be tilled. As said earlier that the government supports your initiatives and your useful work with all possibilities, and puts necessary assistance at your disposal.

The unprecedented economic and technical assistance of the Soviet Union is the results of friendly relations between our countries which were founded by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. One of the important events in the history of this relations is the signing of an agreement dated January 27, 1954 with regard to economic and technical cooperations bet-

ween Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are festively celebrating the 30th anniversary of this agreement by expressing pleasure and satisfaction over its fruitful results. This agreement is a firm base of fruitful Afghan-Soviet economic and technical cooperation based on the real principle of eq-

uality, mutual interests and good-neighbourliness.

As a result of economic and technical cooperation of great Soviet Union and with the joint Afghan-Soviet cooperation, a large number projects and big industrial and constructional institutions and other projects in other fields such as power energy, mines industry, transport, agriculture and residential areas and others, have been built. With the help of the Soviet Union, great number of skilled Afghan workers, cadres, and technicians have been trained. The economic and technical coopera-

tion of the Soviet Union is the firm pillar for the growth of productive forces in the country and state economic sector and their continuous growth and progress, and the confident guarantor for the construction of a new society void of exploitation of man by man. The working people of Afghanistan take benefit out of this cooperation and assistance and are boundlessly grateful.

Fortunately the fraternal friendship and all-sided cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is growing and expanding in the interests of the peoples of our countries.

Sultan Ali Keshtmand said

As a result of this work, serious accountability would take place. In addition to the distribution of improved cotton-seeds varieties, chemical fertilisers and technical assistance to the cotton growers, improved and advanced methods of cotton cultivation, which is a valuable industrial crop, should be taught. Therefore, the level of responsibility of the agricultural department employees and experts in the provinces for rendering assistance to the cotton growers should be elevated. It is necessary to improve the irrigation system on time and the proper supply of water should be ensured for cotton cultivated lands.

Preparation for spring cultivation is a serious test for local, party, state and economic organs including the related ministries and departments especially in the cotton growing provinces. The spring campaign which is before us should reflect the capability of the rural working people in the successful implementation of duties set by the 11th plenum of the PDPA CC in this field.

Fulfillment of many duties are placed before the industrial workers, because as bread is for man, cotton is necessary for industry. So necessary measures for expansion of cot-

ton procurement centers and fulfilment of careful work in the centers should be adopted. The demands of the cotton growers should be fulfilled. In this way the program of the Minis-

that in this important jirgah aimed at extending real assistance to the great and most beneficial work of cotton growers responsibles of Local Organs of State Power from 11 provinces and some main cotton growing counties, directorates and experts of agriculture and land reforms departments and department of water regulation of the said provinces, representatives of farmers' cooperatives and a number of the employees of the Agricultural Development Bank have been invited. Therefore we seriously demand that all measures should be adopted for expansion of cotton cultivation area and necessary assistances should be rendered to the cotton growing farmers.

try of Mines and Industries regarding purchase of cotton and production of textile manufacturers which the society is in great need of, will be implemented.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers at the end of his speech said we are facing important duties in the spheres of agricultural and industrial production. Execution of this task not only needs hope. It requires specific and practical work that should be organised in such a way that contribution of every individual should be enhanced in the general program of work. The elevation and proportion of social work value depends on the scale of more participation. Prior the victory of the April Revolution in our country the status of the working man was not honoured as it is today. The truth of this fact lies in the very holding of this first jirgah of DRA cotton growers. We can say with confidence that our toiling and noble cotton growing farmers with their valuable work would take prominent part in the growth of national economy of the country. We are forging ahead with revolutionary work and struggle and will for ever frustrate the activities of the internal and foreign enemies of our people and country who want to reverse the new history of democratic Afghanistan. We will build a new society void of exploitation till a true prosperity is ensured for every worker of the country. This calls for that each work-

ing man, worker, and farmer must realise that with better and more work the country will be constructed and the life of people will be improved. This should be the line of action of every individual worker of the country.

BIA correspondent reports that at the opening ceremony of the grand and glorious cotton growers' jirgah Saleh Mohammadi Zeary member of the Politbureau and secretary of the PDPA CC, some members of the PDPA CC, deputies and some members of the Council of Ministers had taken part.

BIA correspondent adds that after the speech of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Abdul Ghafar Lakanwal Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms, Ahmad Shah Sorkhabi, Minister of Irrigation and Mohammad Ismail Danish, Minister of Mines and Industry, respectively spoke about the betterment of the agricultural conditions especially cotton cultivation in the country and the related plans of the next year.

In the second part of this grand jirgah which was chaired by Said Samiullah a cotton grower of Helmand province a number of the cotton growers delivered

their speeches.

At the outset Said Hossein a cotton grower of Ali Abad subdistrict, Kunduz province, representing the cotton growers of that province, spoke about the attention paid by the party and revolutionary state and assistances rendered to the cotton growers. While expressing the difficulties of the cotton growers of Kunduz province regarding the plant diseases and locust he demanded that the responsible authorities should provide necessary facilities for distribution of Spinzar productions, grant of oil cake, bran and other necessary material for the cotton growers of that province. He stressed on the timely distribution of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, and also other consumer goods to the cotton growers at a reasonable prices.

Then Quary Panji, from Kunduz province while explaining the importance of cotton lint and its role in the present conditions of the country added that if the related responsible officials assist us in the provision of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, enough water supply and improved seeds varieties we assure that during the next year a larger area would come under cotton cultivation and which would assist in the increased production of cotton.

BIA correspondent adds that subsequently Khair Mohammad a cotton grower of Nahre Shahi county, Balkh province, in his speech appreciated the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms, regarding its assistance of agricultural implements, improved seed varieties, chemical fertilisers and etc. and hoped that more attention be paid to the cotton growers of Balkh province.

Safar Mohammad a cotton grower of Nade Ali county, Helmand province, said that we ask the concerned responsible authorities to get rid of the brokers from the market and provide the cotton growers of the province with better machines to improve the canals, oil, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and etc necessary material on time.

Afterwards, Shah Morad, a cotton grower of Faryab province, said that in past years the opportunity was not provided for the cotton growers to gather and express their difficulties, but fortunately with the due attention of the party and revolutionary state we have gathered in this grand and glorious jirgah of the cotton growers to collectively discuss our difficulties.

Then Qammaruddin, cotton grower of Shorab county, Takhar province, said "since the cotton growers do not receive their renumeration for two or three months therefore they are forced to sell their cotton to brokers in the market".

Ishan Qul, a cotton grower from Jauzjan province, said that although Jauzjan is an industrial province but since the victory of the glorious April Revolution agriculture and husbandry have been improved. As a result of implementation of the democratic land reforms now we own land, therefore, holding arms in one hand and agricultural implements in the other we will defend the country, increase the level of agricultural production and endeavour for improving the living conditions of our compatriots and ourselves.

He added that after the evolutionary phase of the April Revolution our farmers utilising the moral and financial assistances of the revolutionary state such as improved seeds varieties, chemical fertilisers, agricultural machineries and the state credits have made progress in the development of agriculture.

He said that among other assistances rendered by the revolutionary state, raising

of the procurement price of cotton has attracted our attention to cotton cultivation and we are happy with it.

Abdul Samad, a cotton grower of Maiwand county of Kandahar province. Mohammad Said, a cotton grower of Farah province, and Mohammad Noor a cotton grower of Baghlan province, each appreciating the assistances of the party and state rendered to the farmers of their respective provinces, demanded the ministries of agriculture and land reform and irrigation to assist the farmers of the said provinces in solving their problems.

BIA correspondent reports that the morning session of the grand jirgah of cotton growers ended at one o'clock in the Stor Palace.

In the afternoon session of the jirgah, representatives of cotton growers from 11 provinces of the country spoke about difficulties of the cotton growers, put forward concrete proposals for improvement of cotton cultivation and the living conditions of the cotton growers.

A concerned source said that in this grand jirgah which is to continue for two days, 280 cotton growers from Takhar, Baghlan, Balkh, Samangan, Jauzjan,

Faryab, Kandahar, Helmand, Farah, Herat and Badghis provinces are participating, including the governors of the said provinces.

During the jirgah a number of the cotton growers who had taken active part in increasing the level of cotton production were introduced to the participants of the jirgah by Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms.

A source of the Ministry of Irrigation said that for the better management of water supply in the cotton cultivation areas and better regulation of irrigation in addition to Afs. 340 million from the developmental budget of the state a 7 million dollars has been allocated for this purpose by the State Planning Committee.

A source of the Ministry of Mines and Industries said that in case of availability of sufficient quantity of cotton to meet the demands of the Ginning and Press factories, a quantity of (450 tons of unprocessed cotton (1,700) tons of oil and (1,800) tons of soap will be produced by these factories annually.

BIA correspondent quoting a source of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms reports that all the possibilities provided by the party and state to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms for improving the living conditions of the cotton growers and increasing cotton output, would be made available to the cotton-growers in time.

CSO: 4600/334

REFUGEE PROFESSOR DESCRIBES CONDITIONS AT KABUL UNIVERSITY

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 2 Feb 84 p 20

[Report on interview with Sayed Mohammad Yousufi Ilmi, former professor at Kabul University, by Borje Almqvist, in Peshawar in January 1984]

[Text] Peshawar, January--Since the Afghan Communist Party took power in Afghanistan through a military coup in 1978 and the Soviets invaded on Christmas Day 1979, Afghanistan has been hit by a disaster in education.

The number of students at Kabul University dropped from 14,000 in 1978 to 6,000 in 1983. Moreover, practically all male students have been prevented from enrolling at the university since the spring of 1983.

The content of courses at the university has also been drastically changed and adapted to fit the Soviet pattern.

"The Soviet Union has taken over a large share of university education in Afghanistan, and a number of subjects have been introduced to indoctrinate the students as communists loyal to the Soviet Union."

So says Dr Sayed Mohammad Yousufi Ilmi, who once taught the history of Islamic civilization and Islamic art at Kabul University's School of Social Sciences. After 32 years as a teacher at the university--the last 5 of which were spent under the communist regime--he defected and fled to Pakistan with his family last fall.

"Eighty percent of the teachers in Afghanistan were executed or imprisoned or fled the country. In their place, we got a large number of unqualified so-called teachers from the Soviet Union, who have taken over the various schools at Kabul University.

"Thirty percent of the teachers and administrative personnel are Soviet. Most of them are Russians, but some are Soviet Tadzhiks and Uzbeks who work under the Russians."

New Subjects

Under Soviet influence, five new compulsory subjects have been introduced at the university: "historical materialism," "scientific sociology," "dialectical

materialism," "the history of revolutionary movements," and Russian. They are taught chiefly by Russians.

Special language departments for Russian and Spanish were established at the Art School in 1978--the same year that Russian became a compulsory subject. Those departments are headed by a Russian and a Cuban.

Professor Ilmi says: "The changes in curriculum began about 3 weeks after the communist military coup on 28 April 1978, when Soviet advisers arrived and began to change the curriculum.

"That was when my subject--Islamic art--disappeared from the curriculum. I protested, and they promised to reintroduce the subject, but in 5 years' time, nothing happened."

The content of the subjects taught has also been changed.

"Russian history is given a bigger place in the teaching of history. Also introduced were Soviet economic studies, the history of the workers movement, and the history of world literature. The history of world literature deals only with Marxist poets and authors from the Soviet bloc and Latin America. For example, the works of Lenin and Fidel Castro are studied."

History

Moreover, Afghan history has been rewritten and is taught by members of the Communist Party.

"The new Afghan history was introduced in 1982. It describes former king Zahir Shah, who was not particularly pro-Soviet and who was dethroned by the pro-Soviet Daud in 1973, as corrupt. On the other hand, pro-Soviet King Amanulla, who reigned between 1919 and 1929, is praised to the skies.

"The main theme in history instruction is the Soviet Union's helpfulness toward Afghanistan and the Western world's alleged attempts to colonize Afghanistan. The new history is a totally fabricated history that seeks to hide the historical facts concerning Afghanistan.

"The fact is, of course, that it is the Soviet Union that has tried to colonize through its neocolonialist development aid projects in Afghanistan. Those projects placed the country in a position of dependence. One example, naturally, is the natural gas that flows straight into the Soviet Union through pipelines without Afghan controls."

Differentiation

In the area of language teaching, there is a very pronounced difference in the way various languages are taught.

"The quality of English teaching has declined sharply, and the students are allowed to try to pass the exam four or five times. Anyone taking the Russian

exam is allowed only one chance, meaning that much greater demands are placed on the student to know the subject."

The resources available for teaching English and Arabic are few in comparison with those for instruction in Russian. The result is clearly seen in the students who have fled to Pakistan. Their English is at the middle-school level.

"To increase Soviet influence, the university's main library has been turned into a center for Soviet studies, and there are 'friendship groups' for the students both at the university and in Kabul's schools."

It has also become difficult to obtain any literature other than Soviet.

The biggest problem with university education, however, is that the number of male students has declined sharply since 1983.

Following a government decision in September 1982, practically all male high school students were barred from enrolling at the university. Before continuing their studies, they were required to serve in the military for 3 years and fight the resistance movement.

To the Front

At the same time, it was decided that everyone completing his university education must go directly to the front.

Professor Ilmi says: "At the start of the spring term in 1983, 90 percent of the new students were women. The others were almost exclusively male members of the Communist Party or the KHAD (the secret police). Most of them were not qualified for university studies."

The rest of the students had either been drafted into the army, gone underground in Kabul, or fled to Pakistan or the rural areas controlled by the resistance around Kabul.

"As early as 1981, the regime tried to make sure of getting students into the army. By not giving anyone his high school or university diploma until he had completed his military service, the regime tried to force the students to stop fleeing to Pakistan, where they would not have any proof of their education," says Professor Ilmi.

New Decisions

Since the disastrous decision that military service must precede university studies, there have been new government decisions. Now high school students need not complete their military service before going to the university.

"But the regime decided in August that university students must report to the army if there is a mobilization order."

When that became known, many people feared that the whole thing was a trick to get students into the university, where the regime could easily draft them into the army. Previously, high schools had been surrounded by soldiers and the students sent to the front.

The fears turned out to be justified. At the start of the new year, all men over 18 years of age in Afghanistan were ordered to report for military service.

While the university is grappling with the problem of how to prevent the students from fleeing, the Afghan section of the university administration has big problems of its own.

"The two factions within the Communist Party--Parcham and Khalq--quarrel and fight. Scuffles between the two factions--involving teachers as well as students--are common. Last summer, for example, the university's rector, Dr Hazadullah Habib, who belongs to Parcham, was beaten so badly that he had to spend several weeks in the hospital."

The Parcham faction within the Communist Party was put in power by the Russians at the time of the Soviet invasion in 1979, when President Hafizulla Amin, who was a Khalqi, was murdered by the Russians. His faction lost control of the government even though it constituted the majority within the small Communist Party.

But most of the university students are not involved in the factional fighting.

"Most of the students, especially the girls, are involved in underground work against the regime in one way or another," says Professor Ilmi, who himself participated in preparing and distributing leaflets opposing the regime.

11798
CSO: 3650/108

ARTICLE EXAMINES ARMS TRADE WITH NORTH KOREA

East Burnham ARABIA THE ISLAMIC WORLD REVIEW in English No 30, Feb 84 p 17

[Article by Husain Haqqani: "Comrade 40%: Pyongyang's Arms for Iran"]

[Text]

Iran is increasingly turning to East Asian countries for military and civilian supplies. Teheran is selling oil to North Korea in return for arms and buying consumer goods from Japan, Taiwan and other East Asian countries.

North Korea has become one of Iran's principal weapons suppliers. Last year Iran spent 40 per cent of its \$2 billion arms procurement budget on purchases from this communist country, which supplies Teheran with Chinese and Soviet-made weaponry. The rest of the Iranian military spending goes towards arms from Libya, Syria and Europe-based freelance weapons dealers.

Iran's ties with North Korea developed soon after the Islamic revolution and were strengthened by a shared anti-Americanism. Pyongyang chose to side with Iran soon after the Gulf war broke out, at the risk of its formerly friendly relations with Iraq. Baghdad broke off diplomatic ties with North Korea and since then has drawn closer to the rival regime in South Korea.

Although North Korea is an oil producer and does not need to import oil for its needs, it has worked out a cosy arrangement with Teheran whereby the Iranians supply oil on concessionary terms to the North Koreans, who in turn sell it on the open market at a profit. North Korea is not required to pay cash to Iran, giving Pyongyang much needed flexibility because of its limited foreign exchange reserves. Instead, Iran secures arms for the war against Iraq and avoids having to pay cash, which it can use for purchases in the West.

Most of North Korea's arms come from China and the Soviet Union, although it is itself also a manufacturer. North Korea's geographical location has forced it to be friendly to both China and the Soviet Union even though its brand of extreme communism is not much admired in Moscow or Beijing. Both communist giants have refused to take sides in the Gulf war publicly, but it is believed that they are not ignorant of North Korea's re-exports of military hardware to Iran.

China, in particular, may in fact be tacitly participating in the arming of Iran through North Korea. The Chinese have upgraded their military sales to Pyongyang, including the Shenyang F-6 fighter plane, which is a derivative of the Soviet MiG-19. The planes are now believed to be on their way to the Gulf and Iranian pilots are training in North Korea to fly MiG-19s and MiG-21s, as well as their Chinese versions.

Observers say that the Chinese are actually supplying the Iranians with the planes through North Korea to balance resumed Soviet arms sales to Iraq, which began in June 1982. By using Pyongyang as a conduit, Beijing is avoiding antagonising its friends in the Arab world, especially Egypt, all of whom support Iraq against Iran.

The Chinese are also concerned that an overt pro-Iran stance will jeopardise their efforts to gain Saudi Arabian recognition as well as development of ties with the Arab Gulf states. China has wooed the Gulf states over the last several years and open support for a regional power feared by the Gulf countries as having hegemonic

intentions towards them could undermine Beijing's past efforts.

On the basis of scanty intelligence available from tightly closed Pyongyang, western diplomats claim to have pieced together a picture of Iran-North Korea arms deals. According to their information, the North Koreans sold Soviet-made T-62 tanks, anti-aircraft machine guns, mortars and guns of various calibres as well as at least 12,000 smaller weapons. The Shenyang F-6s, only recently delivered, will bolster the Iranian Air Force which now has to face French jets recently acquired by Iraq.

The Iranians have also tried to buy western arms through East Asian dealers. The Iranian Defence Ministry filed a suit in a Taiwan court last year alleging that Taipei's Chang Hwa Bank had misappropriated US\$15 million deposited for arms Teheran thought it had purchased. The Iranians claimed that it had paid the money into the bank through Britain's Midland Bank for credit to the account of an import-export company, which had sold it weapons that never arrived in Teheran. The Iranians were ostensibly deceived that American and Israeli weapons were to be supplied to them, but Iranian middle men and the Taiwanese trader involved transferred the money from Taiwan to various accounts in Hong Kong, Britain and the United States. Although Iran does not have formal ties with the Taiwan regime, it has been conducting business with entrepreneurs based there.

The Iranian suit is still pending in the Taiwan court where it was filed in May 1983 and the Chang Hwa Bank has acknowledged receiving the money but refuses responsibility for loss of the amount, which it claims was paid to authorised individuals.

CSO: 4600/363

FORMER SHAH'S SON INTERVIEWED ON VARIOUS POLITICAL ISSUES

Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French No 1298, 26 Jan 84 pp 20-21

[Interview by Jean-Louis Remilleux in Paris 24 Jan, 84]

[Text] There's a tall, well-built young fellow making the rounds of Europe's capitals and hotels these days. He stopped over in Paris, as, in other days, Khomeyni used to do, making contacts with opponents of the current régime and organizing the resistance movement, all the time hoping and willing to return to Tehran. "I have no home. You might call me a vagabond, but an optimistic vagabond." The other evening, in the hotel suite he occupies with a few advisers, some bodyguards, and a color TV, he was watching "Seven out of Seven" on French TV's Channel 1. "I saw 12-year-old kids sent out to fight in the war against Iraq. I was appalled. These young Iranians don't know why they are fighting, they simply enlisted, victims of religious fanaticism, like so many others ---" Reza II, self-proclaimed successor to the late Shah, his father, rails against Khomeyni's remote-controlled terrorism: "Europe right now is going through what we experienced in Iran 5 years ago: blind, fanatical terrorism exported across Iran's boundaries. For Khomeyni, this is the only way to keep on living and stay in power..." According to Reza II, the French Legionnaires slain in Beirut, the assassination attempts that have shaken France, its restaurants in Paris and its super-trains (TGV) are the logical outcome of terrorist activities with direct or indirect links to the rule of the ayatollahs. "Khomeyni and his hoodlum police have remote control over terrorists in Morocco, in Tunisia, in Lebanon, and even in France. We must get rid of him to restore freedom and responsibility in Iran, but also if we are to make everybody safe, in Tehran as well as in Rabat, Tunis, or Paris..."

LE QUOTIDIEN [L.Q.]: Five years ago, almost to the day, the Shah of Iran, your father, abdicated. Yet today Your Majesty plans to return to Tehran. Do you think that's realistic?

HIS MAJESTY REZA II [R.II] I think so. I can tell you in fact that we see quite a lot of signs of revulsion among the people at the reign of terror that has taken over Iran since 1979. Of course, the western press cannot do its job in my country where everything is controlled, censured, stifled. The public, though, is fed up with the tyrannical government of the Ayatollah Khomeyni. To see for yourself, you have only to look at a few simple phenomena: on 5 August of last year, for instance, the anniversary of the 1906 Constitution to which I am still loyal, Iranians gathered in vast numbers to demonstrate their symbolic support of that constitution. They were silent, and there were large numbers of them. A lot of them were arrested, some were tortured and doubtless some were executed as well, but we got their message. What they want, and right now, is to recover their freedom, freedom to think, freedom to speak. It is important that Khomeyni be ousted, but it is just as important to find out now what his opponents will propose...

L.Q.: But Khomeyni's opponents -- a lot of whom are in Paris at present -- seem to be deeply divided...

R.II: Things are going more smoothly among us these last 2 years. The plan I offer for Iran's future is simply a return to the law and to the 1906 Constitution. We need a constitutional monarchy in my country. The king reigns, but he does not govern. We must set up a parliamentary system with separation of the executive, legislative, and judicial powers. In this way, the country's integrity and stability will be insured. As for dissension in the opposition, none of which has to do with the essentials -- we all seek to save Iran from Khomeyni's hands -- they will have the chance to argue their differences out in Parliament, in complete freedom. What we seek is not a "restoration" for an old régime, because history must not repeat itself; we advocate a different, more liberal alternative...

L.Q.: Just how do you think you can return to power? What outside help are you counting on?

R.II: My plans are not logistical or strategic. Some people are trying to push me into organizing armed groups for quick action. I think, myself, that we must be patient. The time will come when a popular uprising will unseat this régime which is bringing such harm and pain to the country. Of course, that will take a leader who will show the way, but Iranians themselves will decide who is to speak for them in Parliament. I believe that uprising will come, because I hope that every Iranian will count on himself. I look for nothing from abroad other than friendly relations. We have a lot of friends in the United States, but that does not necessarily mean that they will intervene to help us. That is their business. What is important is that the free foreign press

understand what is happening in Tehran and inform our contemporaries of the political, economic, and social tragedy that is being played out there...

L.Q.: How are your relations with the Soviet Union? Do you think the Soviets will allow you to return?

R.II: We have no relations with Moscow. But the Soviets have no reason to be afraid of us. In the past, Iran has always had good relations with the Soviet Union, which is its big neighbor. As for Khomeyni, he is a menace to the whole world and I am not at all sure that the Soviets will be sorry to see him go...

L.Q.: And with France?

R.II: You can see for yourself. Here I am in France, and the welcome is just as warm as ever...

L.Q.: It was just as warm for Khomeyni....

R.II: Yes, France has always been a hospitable country. The Iranians will not hold a grudge against France on that score. They don't tend to hold grudges.

L.Q.: When do you predict the general uprising you hope for?

R.II: That's hard to say. But it will certainly pose a problem when the time comes for Khomeyni's successor to be chosen. The people are fed up with this war against Iraq which was none of their doing or choosing. The ayatollahs themselves are divided and anything can happen after Khomeyni dies. If the people, weary of privation, war, and repression, rise up at that moment, and if, as I have good reason to believe, the army sides with them, the people will make their feelings about the mullahs plain in no uncertain terms...

L.Q.: Should you succeed in reigning over Iran again, will there be another blood-bath?

R.II: I am not hoping for one. But right now there is such repression that some form of civil war may well break out when the country is liberated. In any case, there will be a struggle. Civil war of any kind runs counter to the interests of the Iranian people: it was to avoid just such an eventuality that my father left the country 5 years ago. But how can you prevent a blood-bath after so many disappointments and so much suffering?

L.Q.: There is a lot of talk these days about "Islamic terrorism," which strikes even in France in various forms (murder, infiltration, agitation). What do you think about this?

R.II.: I can understand the feelings of French people when they see murders committed all over their country, even on the TGVs, and when they see their soldiers dying in Beirut: Khomeyni's terrorism is everywhere, in different forms and with different accomplices. Khomeyni, if he is to survive, has to "export" his Islamic revolution." As for terrorism, Iran has been subjected to it for 5 years. Other countries are going to undergo it now, too, because it is the logic of the present government in Iran. That is why the problem of terrorism will disappear when Khomeyni's régime collapses. Not only will the Iranians have regained their freedom: the chosen "targets" of the terrorists will also be safe again. The terrorists are in fact trying to infiltrate everywhere, in Beirut of course, but also in Rabat, in Morocco, and in Tunisia. Khomeyni is an enemy of peace. And you have to get at the man who is really responsible in order to rid the planet of this cancer.

L.Q.: What about yourself. As a Muslim, what is your concept of that religion?

R. II.: A concept utterly opposed to Khomeyni's....

L.Q.: Do you pray in the morning?

R. II.: Yes, every morning. I am a true believer. I believe that religion is something altogether personal. It's separate. I try to behave like a true Muslim because it is my choice and also because it is my duty under the Constitution, but basically I respect all religious minorities. Religion has nothing to do with what Khomeyni preaches -- which is a dubious Islam. Besides, in Iran, the monarchy and religion have always been the twin pillars of our society. The Ayatolla Modarès, for example, opposed my grandfather when he wanted to make Iran a republic. He felt, in fact, that it would be a bad thing for religion. But, in fact, what must be avoided is religion's meddling in matters of state.

L.Q.: What is your life like these days, Majesty?

R. II.: I live alone. I am in touch with my mother, my brother, and my sisters by telephone. We see one another twice a year. No more. I travel from city to city and I am in Paris often enough to keep up my contacts with the opposition. For security reasons, it is impossible for me to stay long in any one place. I live like a vagabond. But an optimistic vagabond.

L.Q.: And your home port?

R.II: For the time being, Morocco, and every now and then Egypt. Morocco is a country that reminds me very much of Iran. The people are very hospitable, very nice.

L.Q.: Just how large is your personal fortune?

R. II: Not nearly so large as people have said. Some people have truly fertile imaginations.

L.Q.: How do you spend your time?

R. II.: First of all, I am continuing my studies, and I read a lot, especially books on international politics. I am also fond of the sciences -- biology, geology, and all the books by naturalists. Then, too, I have a weakness for science fiction. Barjavel, for example, I find particularly enjoyable. And since I am a pilot, I adore Saint-Exupéry and the great French writers, like Balzac, Camus, and Gide. My second language is French, and my education and upbringing are inextricable from France. You have a writer, a philosopher here whom I particularly admire: Raymond Aron. He was not only a genius, but a true patriot. Love of philosophy ought, in my view, to coexist with love of country. Yet the simple philosophy of liberty, equality, and fraternity -- all that is set at naught in Khomeyni's Iran. And I know that what my country truly is, is not what you can see in Iran today.

L.Q.: Have you a hobby?

R. II.: My hobby is photography, I take pictures everywhere -- here in Paris, but also in Morocco, in Egypt, wherever I go... Especially landscapes, nostalgic sights, always just a little melancholy. My pictures are taken abroad, but they show very clearly what is happening in my country....

6182

CSO: 4619/18

NEW FORMS OF FOREIGN 'SLAVERY' EXEMPLIFIED BY AID, NATIONAL DEBT

Karachi AMN in Urdu 5 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Majeed Rehmani: "Are We Free?"]

[Excerpt] Now that the people of the newly emancipated countries of the world have become shrewd, they cannot be taken in by old, wornout methods. Accordingly, the rulers have also changed their methods. The latest slogan of the rulers is "We are free. We have an independent foreign policy." People have learned from the bitter experience of the past that these are empty slogans. The voice of their puppet ruler is only "his master's voice." This new method of exploitation can be called indirect enslavement. Actually, direct and indirect enslavement are two sides of the same coin. Now we will study with some detail what we might call "new colonialism." All of the world powers that ever rose at different periods in history used different methods and techniques according to their special political, military and economic needs. What are those techniques? Giving preference to dictators or conservative rulers (to be decided by the objective condition of the country); giving scientific, military, cultural and economic help; sending technical and cultural experts and advisers (P.L. 48, Colombo Plan, etc.); awarding loans and grants (IMF, Asian Bank, consortium); and supplying arms. Sophisticated military equipment. It is strange that America, which poses as the largest democracy in the world, patronizes countries that are in the hands of autocrats, military dictators and conservative rulers. America wants the light of democracy in its own country, but protects the darkness of dictatorship in other countries (except Israel, but that is another story). It is odd that America has made so much noise about human rights in Afghanistan but is silent when helpless human beings are crushed under American tanks in Lebanon. They promised to protect the integrity of Pakistan according to the SEATO and CENTO pacts but allowed Pakistan to be cut in two at Dhaka. They were silent about this disaster, but they made a lot of noise when a plane was shot down over Russian territory.

Why does the lover of democracy protect dictators? The reason is that the people who are free are too shrewd to be taken in by the policies of the exploiting powers. If the people of these newly emancipated and developing countries were allowed to elect their own representative governments, such governments would not dare to become the puppets of imperialist powers for fear of displeasing their electorate. Elected governments will respect the

public. It is in the interest of the imperialist powers that small nations should be in the grip of dictators and that democracy should not be successful there.

With this aim in view, cultural groups are sometimes sent, and sometimes scientific and technical experts are sent. When a country is sent a special kind of sophisticated weapon or special scientific instruments, it is necessary that experts be sent with them, to explain how to use them and how to repair them when necessary. Otherwise, those instruments would be useless for the developing country. Big powers fulfill their own military and political purposes behind the veil of this aid.

Take the example of our brother country, Saudi Arabia. AWACS planes worth 85 billion rupees have been imported from America. Now American experts will stay in Saudi Arabia for a long time to come.

We can say about newly emancipated countries that they cannot make any progress without some form of external help and loans. They are not financially strong enough to implement their programs without loans, but the loans are weighted down with so many political conditions that they hurt our political independence. In 1951 Russia invited our first prime minister to visit Russia and offered financial aid. This invitation to a neighboring country has refused, and another invitation that came later from a far off country was accepted. This was our first step toward indirect slavery under a new colonial system.

America has always pursued its own purposes, behind the so-called aid to Pakistan. First the Baghdad Pact; then Pakistan had to sign the notorious SEATO and CENTO pacts in order to be used as a cat's paw against China and Russia. In return, Pakistan was given surplus wheat that America used to throw into the sea. Cans of dry milk could be seen in homes, schools and markets, cans that carried America's sign of friendship which was in reality the trademark of slavery. Pro-American capitalists, bureaucrats and officers were prepared under a program. They served as chessmen on the chessboard of America's world politics. What did we get except a lot of dishonor and a bad name? What did Pakistan do for America? When America attacked a small Asiatic country, Korea, Pakistan helped the aggressor. We made our country a spy against our own neighbors. But America always stabbed us in the back when we needed help. Remember what happened in 1965 and 1971. An independent country and a friend of America was being cut in two but the U.S. Seventh Fleet was having a picnic in the Bay of Bengal.

On the whole, we have lost more than we have gained from foreign aid. When we are attacked, we could not defend ourselves, and foreign aid could not save our national integrity. We were like a ship that was sinking while friendly ships passed near us waving their banners. People of Pakistan have not forgotten the conditions of Public Law 480. This was the most shameful pact we ever signed. According to it, we could get aid on the condition that whatever we bought with that money would be bought from American factories, payment would be in American currency and all transport would be done using American ships. Such pacts can only be made between the conqueror and the conquered, like the treaty of Warsaw [sic].

Recently, it was disclosed by an American policymaker's spokesman that former Finance Minister Ghulam Mohammad had assured America that an Islamic union would be formed against Russia. This report tells us that America was behind the martial law of 1958. We know from this report that American Vice President Nixon proposed a military crescent of Turkey and Iran to be used against Russia and China. Afterwards, this scheme materialized in the form of RCD [Regional Cooperation for Development]. We accepted foreign aid and surrendered our responsibility for defense to others. We harmed our national integrity with our own hands and underwent much dishonor and disgrace. But the real harm this world charity has done us is that it has impaired our power to work and weakened our creative faculties. The bondage from which we were freed in 1947 has been clamped down on us again, only in a new form. This bondage is more dangerous than the previous one. We knew about our first slavery and were determined to end it. But we have no realization of this new bondage, nor have we any determination to break out of it.

Today we owe 100 billion rupees in foreign loans. We are up to our ears in debt. Every child born in our society is born a debtor, and everyone who dies leaves the world as a debtor.

These are the external factors that have indirectly influenced our freedom, integrity and national dignity. These factors have not only affected our defense and political and foreign policies but have adversely influenced our economy and social life. Our past and present woes are a result of these external factors. If we do not make haste to throw off this charming but intangible robe of slavery, our coming generations will have to face the same trials. It is an eternal law of history that nature never forgives a nation's political mistakes.

12476
CSO: 4656/72

PAKISTAN

TRADE EXPANSION PROTOCOL WITH YUGOSLAVIA SIGNED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 3 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Feb 2--Pakistan and Yugoslavia have signed a protocol here today for economic cooperation and expansion in bilateral trade at the conclusion of the three-day deliberations of Pakistan-Yugoslavia Joint Ministerial Commission's fourth session.

The Federal Minister for Finance, Commerce and Coordination Ghulam Ishaq Khan signed the protocol on behalf of Pakistan while the Yugoslavia Minister for Coordination Dr Nedeljko Mandic signed the document on behalf of his country.

Speaking on the occasion, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan said that the protocol would go a long way in opening new vistas of future collaboration between Pakistan and Yugoslavia. He said "the three-day deliberations characterised deep sense of understanding and appreciation of each other's point of view."

Reciprocating the gesture, the Yugoslav Minister also described the talks as highly successful and hoped that the protocol would further bring the two countries closer to each other.

Under the protocol, many areas of economic, technical and industrial cooperation have been identified and appropriate measures have been initiated to promote the bilateral trade and more balanced basis. To achieve this objective, the two sides will jointly review the progress in the sector of trade within a period of 6 months in order to assess the results of the measures taken and to rectify the imbalance, if any.

Satisfaction

The two sides noted with satisfaction that joint collaboration between Pakistani and Yugoslavia was moving ahead satisfactorily in projects like IMT-540 and IMT-560 tractor plant at Lahore.

The protocol further provides that a committee of experts representing both sides would be set up to find ways and means for preparing feasibility study for joint ventures in agro-based industries. The same committee of experts will also make recommendations for further cooperation in technical, scientific, cultural and educational fields.

The two sides also expressed satisfaction at the agreement between the two countries for joint manufacture of low voltage electrical equipment. The Yugoslavian side also felt satisfied that a preliminary study was under examination for joint manufacture of high voltage electrical equipment in Pakistan.

The two sides also expressed satisfaction at the recent agreement for a joint venture on brick making plant at Taxila as well as the Saindak integrated mineral project and exchange of technical information on metallurgy.

Both the sides have also identified a number of fields for providing training facilities to each other and extending technical cooperation. In this connection, Yugoslavia has offered courses to Pakistani candidates in water management of basic health care, fisheries, welding technology, instrumentation and control system, computer hardware, software and assembly, process equipment and manufacturing etc.

The Pakistani side took note of the offer and informed the Yugoslavian side to examine it in consultation with the relevant organisations.--APP

CSO: 4600/361

PARTICIPATION IN 35 WORLD FAIRS PLANNED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 2 Feb 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] An elaborate programme for Pakistan's participation in 35 international trade fairs and specialised exhibitions during the next fiscal year has been finalised.

The programme has been worked out by the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) and will be submitted for formal approval before the Export Promotion Committee on exhibitions and delegations on Feb 11.

Official sources told BUSINESS RECORDER that the programme envisages participation on official level in 12 international fairs in 1984-85 to be held at Izmir (Turkey), Damascus (Syria), Munich, Berlin and Frankfurt (West Germany), Teheran (Iran), two fairs at Paris (France), Bari (Italy), Baghdad (Iraq), Dakar (Senegal) and Singapore.

The official participation in these fairs will be organised by the EPB which also plans to arrange two single country exhibitions of Pakistan at Istanbul and New York during next fiscal year.

On the non-official level the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry will be given the assignment of organising participation in eight international trade fairs to be held at Wellington (New Zealand), Marseilles and Paris (France), Oklahoma and Texas (USA), Dakar (Senegal), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) and Milan (Italy).

The Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry is also expected to organise Pakistan's pavilion in 15 international trade fairs to be held in 1984-85.

Apart from participation in these international trade fairs, the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry is making arrangements for holding an International Trade Fair at Karachi in September this year while the EPB plans to hold Leather Show at Karachi and Carpet Show and Engineering exhibition at Lahore in 1985.

A similar elaborate programme has also been prepared for sponsoring visit of 15 general trade delegations to different countries in Asia, Europe, Africa and Australia.

The delegations' programmes covers the existing international markets for Pakistani goods to further consolidate the exports and to explore new potential markets particularly in Africa to diversify export avenues.

CSO: 4600/361

PAKISTAN

EXPORTS TO SRI LANKA INCREASE

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 4 Feb 84 p 6

[Text]

COLOMBO, Feb. 3: Trade ties between Pakistan and Sri Lanka have been further strengthened over the last couple of years with increased imports from Pakistan bringing down the adverse balance for Pakistan. Pakistan's exports to Sri Lanka which totalled Sri Lanka Rs. 328 million in 1981 went up to SL Rs. 408 million in 1982 and the increased pace continued last year as well.

Under the liberalised trade policy adopted some years back and with the building of infrastructure for the promotion of trade and industry, Sri Lanka today is an important market for Pakistani products and an easy source of supplies to Pakistan's requirements.

Sri Lanka's imports from Pakistan comprised mainly of rice, cotton, cotton yarn and dried fish. They import entire dry fish production of Pakistan.

There is also potential for introducing dried dates, onions, gar-

lics, chillies coriander, cummin seeds, textile material, potatoes, light engineering goods, building material, electrical goods and water coolers. These items are imported into Sri Lanka in large quantities from various other countries. Sri Lanka's exports to Pakistan comprise mainly tea, rubber, coconut oil, copra and betel leaves.

Sri Lanka has also invited Pakistani investors who are exploring to invest outside the country, to avail opportunities there. The Greater Colombo Economic Commission and the Foreign Investment Advisory Committee has introduced an attractive package of services and tax benefits to promote foreign investment in Sri Lanka.

Besides some 100 Sri Lanka students are studying in various institutions in Pakistan and a similar number of Pakistani students are studying in Sri Lanka.
—PPI.

CSO: 4600/362

RCD REVIVAL: HOPE FOR ISLAMIC ECONOMIC MARKET SEEN

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 2 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Faisalabad, Feb 1--Reorientation of the RCD would be the first positive step towards the establishment of a potent Islamic economic market.

This was contended by the President Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Sh. Abdul Bari while commenting on the statement of Iranian Deputy Minister for Commerce Abdulhussein Vehaji while addressing the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Bari reiterated the motivating power behind this statement is the ever-increasing pressure of foreign debts on developing Islamic countries.

Sh. Abdul Bari further stated that our export performance during the current and previous year signifies that Iran is our largest customer in the world.

Likewise the furtherance of Pak-Turkish relations, exchange of official missions and trade delegations and relaxation of visa restrictions on business travel testifies to the effect that Turko-Pak economic relations are undergoing a rapid transformation on the brighter side.

He observed that whereas requisite warmth and depth was lacking in the mutual relationship of RCD countries its urgent resurgence is a healthy sign.

However, he said the onus of responsibility to a great extent lies with Pakistani traders, FPCCI and the EPB.

CSO: 4600/361

PAPER EXAMINES IRANIAN OIL EARNINGS

GF122020 Karachi DAWN in English 9 Feb 84 p 1

[From the Economic and Business Review supplement]

[Text] Karachi, Feb 8--Iran may agree to route its oil exports proceeds from the member countries through the Asian Clearing Union (ACU), this was disclosed by the Governor of Federal Reserve Bank of India Mr Manmohan Singh, who is here attending the meeting of the Asian Clearing Union.

Mr Singh said that Iran's inclusion will significantly increase the quantum of transactions through the ACU.

Though the ACU idea was promoted by Iran and the headquarters of the union was situated in Tehran, Iran's transactions were not cleared through the ACU.

Pakistan's transactions with Iran, it may be recalled, are on bilateral basis. If Iran agrees to route its oil proceeds through the ACU, it will make substantial difference to Pakistan. At present Iran was the largest single country importer from Pakistan. Pakistan was buying oil from Iran in barter.

Mr Manmohan Singh said that the present transactions through the ACU were of the order of \$500 million. He hoped that the quantum would increase gradually.

He said that in future all transactions between India and Pakistan would be cleared through the ACU, meaning periodic adjustments of exports and imports proceeds in local currencies of the two countries.

When questioned about the reasons for a lack of response to ACU from the majority of ESCAP members, he said it was perhaps because most of them were in one economic alliance or another already.

He said that North Korea has shown interest in the Asian Clearing Union, but it was not a member of ESCAP [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific].

On the issue of India-Pakistan trade, Mr Singh said that there were great potential, particularly in view of the freight advantage. He said it would be more economical for East Punjab to import urea from Pakistan than to bring it all the way from southern India.

He said that India appreciates the reasons behind the hesitancy of Pakistani businessmen in expanding trade with India but some modalities could be worked out and only those Indian goods should be allowed to flow into Pakistan, which do not hurt local industries.

CSO: 4600/360

INTERNATIONAL AID TO BE SOUGHT FOR OFFSHORE DRILLING

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 5 Feb 84 p 1

[Text]

The Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) is planning to seek international oil companies' collaboration for drilling well in the offshore areas of Karachi.

The OGDC has already, with the Norwegian assistance, conducted a seismic survey in offshore areas of Karachi and was able to delineate a number of structures which have good prospects for the discovery of oil and gas.

These structures, according to the OGDC sources, are being offered to international oil companies for drilling wells in joint ventures with the OGDC.

Petro-Canada International has also been requested to assist in the drilling of these structures.

The OGDC is also intensifying exploratory efforts by undertaking a project with the assistance of World Bank in addition to its ongoing projects.

After protracted negotiations, a World Bank loan of \$1.5 million US dollar has been obtained. Under the World Bank aided project, two seismic parties will be deployed and six exploratory wells drilled over a period of

three years. The first two of the six exploratory wells will be drilled at Loti (Kohlu Agency) and Afiband (district D.G. Khan) respectively. Civil works for construction of approach road, camp and water supply system at the two sites are under way.

Under the ongoing exploration project, two exploratory wells at Nurayal district Attock, and Nandipur, district Multan, will be drilled during the current financial year. The Nurayal structure is located between Toot and Meyal oilfields. A rig is being moved from Toot to Nurayal where a 4,800-metre deep well will be drilled. At Nandipur, a medium depth well—target depth 2,150 metre—will be drilled. Operations have started to prepare the Nandipur site for drilling.

The World Bank has also approved a loan of 30 million US dollars for the second phase of the development of Toot oil phase, which comprises drilling of four development wells, to make arrangements for extraction of LPG from associated gas and supply of additional gas to Sui Northern Gas Pipeline system.

Meanwhile, the pace of Pirkoh development has considerably been accelerated.—PPL

CSO: 4600/362

PAPER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH MALDIVES

GF120734 Karachi DAWN in English 5 Feb 84 p 7

[Editorial: "Ties with Maldives"]

[Text] President Maumoon Gayoom's seven-day visit to Pakistan should help reinforce this country's ties with the Maldives. This tiny Indian Ocean island state has much in common with Pakistan in terms of foreign policy orientation and has adopted a similar position to that of Islamabad on specific international issues such as Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East problem and Kampuchea. Hence it was not difficult for President Gayoom to reach a considerable degree of understanding on these questions after three hours of cordial talks in Islamabad. Even on general matters the views of the two leaders were very close. Thus, they expressed profound concern over the escalating arms race and called upon all states to cooperate in international efforts for complete disarmament. They urged the Third World countries to persevere in a concerted struggle for the realisation of a new international economic order. The similarity in the positions adopted by these two countries is of significance not only in the context of their bilateral relations. Political understanding between any two members of an international organisation can always be a helpful factor in fostering greater solidarity among all members. The Maldives and Pakistan are members of the OIC, NAM [nonaligned movement] and South Asian Regional Cooperation [SARC]. By reinforcing their bilateral ties, the two countries will be in a position to promote unity in the ranks of these organisations.

Pakistan's relations with the Maldives has equal significance in the economic and nonpolitical context. The two countries have in the last few years been striving to promote closer contacts between themselves. In 1981 they signed an air services agreement, followed by a visa abolition accord in 1982. An agreement on cultural and educational cooperation was concluded in 1983. During President Gayoom's visit, a trade agreement and a two-year cultural exchange accord have been signed. Together, these should open up large areas for cooperation between the two nations which have been trying to expand their links in the fields of civil aviation, banking, shipping and technical training. But there is scope for more cooperation. Trade, which has so far followed a pattern marked by an adverse balance of payments against Pakistan, constitutes only a small fraction of the total trade of each of the two countries. Moreover, the trade volume has also been declining over

the years. In 1979-80 Pakistan's exports to the Maldives amounted to Rs 4.6 million and its imports stood at Rs 1.3 million and Rs 3.3 million, respectively. As President Gayoom pointed out at his press conference in Karachi, there are many opportunities for investment in his country by Pakistani entrepreneurs. These avenues should be fully explored. Economic cooperation begun on a modest level on a bilateral basis could later be expanded within the framework of SARC.

CSO: 4600/360

BENAZIR'S RELEASE HAILED; RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS URGED

Karachi JANG in Urdu 12 Jan 84 p 3

[Editorial: "A Commendable Step"]

[Text] Miss Benazir Bhutto, who for various reasons has been in prison and under detention since 1981, has been set free for medical reasons. She has left Pakistan and is now in Paris. She developed ear trouble early in '78. Surgery was done on her left ear in June 1978, but it did not help. At last, in 1981, it was discovered that there was a hole in her left ear. Every effort was made to treat her ear in Pakistan. She was even hospitalized for a time, but all was in vain. When all medication appeared to be futile, her physician advised her to go to a foreign country for surgery. Continuous pain was impairing the hearing in both ears and it was feared that if surgery was not done without delay, her hearing would undergo irreparable loss.

Under these circumstances, it was essential for her to leave Pakistan for surgery, and people of every school of thought have felt relief at her release from detention. We think this step which shows the federal government's respect for individual freedom, will have a salutary effect on the political climate in the country. It will be called a commendable step. For this very reason, we think the government should not delay the release of Air Marshal (rtd) Asghar Khan and Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, who have been under detention for several years. We would further suggest that arrangements be made for the release of other political leaders in the country, so that political negotiations become possible in an atmosphere of mutual trust. In this way, it will be easier to fulfill the program of general elections and restoration of democracy that General Zia has outlined. In the past, too, we have written in these columns that political matters should be settled through political negotiations. The president, by giving the leaders of the defunct political parties extra time to think over the program he has scheduled, has shown that he too wants political matters to be settled through political negotiations. Nobody knows better than the president the dangers that surround Pakistan. He has allowed Miss Benazir Bhutto to leave the country for medical care. This is one step in the right direction. The next step would be to release all political prisoners and finally to complete the negotiations that have been started with the leaders of the defunct political parties. It is evident that there can be no two opinions about this process.

ZIA HINTS AT ELECTION BY YEAR END

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 5 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq hinted at the possibility of holding one major election towards the end of 1984.

Talking to newsmen at the Karachi airport on arrival yesterday evening for a brief visit, the President said that he was committed to complete the election programme given to the nation by March 1985.

Answering another question, the President said that the country could not afford the hazard inherent in allowing a long electioneering period. He reiterated that a short period would be allowed for electioneering.

Pakistan, General Zia said, had lodged a protest to Afghanistan over the recent bombing incident in which a number of innocent persons were killed and injured. He added that friendly countries had also been approached to lodge similar protest against such acts. He said that Afghanistan Charge d'Affaires was called by Foreign Office and the protest was lodged against the bombing incident. Such acts on the part of Kabul rulers are regrettable and could be termed as aggression, he added.

The President said that he would go to Brueni later this month to attend their independence celebrations.

He further said that he was also likely to undertake a tour of Sind this month.

The President was received by Sind Governor Lt-Gen S.M. Abbasi, high civil and military officials were also present.--APP

CSO: 4600/362

PRIMARY EDUCATION TO BE COMPULSORY FROM NEXT YEAR

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 5 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by G.N. Mughul]

[Text]

HYDERABAD, Feb. 4:
The Government plans to make primary education, upto third class compulsory all over the country by the beginning of next financial year, according to Dr M. Afzal, Federal Minister for Education.

Briefing the newsmen of the decisions taken at the two-day inter-provincial Education Ministers meeting which concluded here today, Dr. Afzal said that a draft of the act has been prepared and now is being circulated among the provinces.

He hoped that after the promulgation of the new law by all the provinces, primary education would be made compulsory either during the current financial year or by the beginning of the next financial year.

He, however, said the programme will be implemented within phases. In the first phase, he explained, primary education

upto third classes would be made compulsory. afterwards two more jamats would be made compulsory each year he added.

To a question, he said a new piece of legislation Registration of Primary Schools Act is being enacted according to which a committee is proposed to be set up which will see whether all proper facilities are provided in the private schools.

As for the complaints, about the scarcity of funds, in the universities in Sind Federal Minister said that a committee was set up for this purpose which after thorough inspection had reported that all the universities were facing this problem.

However, he said, the problem was not of serious nature and told newsmen that a summary based on the findings of the said committee was being submitted to the President. He hoped that proper action would soon be taken in this regard.

MRD LEADERS CRITICIZE ZIA'S PARADE INTERVIEW

GF120454 Karachi DAWN in English 3 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Hyderabad, Feb 2--Eight MRD leaders, in a joint signed statement here on Wednesday, severely criticised the interview of President General Muhammad Ziaul Haq published in an American journal PARADE and termed it as "against the aspirations and interests of the people of Pakistan."

The leaders said that all the institutions of Pakistan were the custodians of the interest of its people and Pakistan was not created to play the role of his master's voice for any imperialist block and protect the economic or political interests of others. They said that it "ill-suited" the exponents of Islam to proclaim that "they were the custodians of the interests of imperialism."

In the opinion of the MRD leaders such proclamations soon after the end of the Islamic conference negated the claim of Islamic unity and the universality of Islam. They said it was apparent that in the garb of Islamic unity, Pakistan was being used to protect imperialist interests.

The leaders warned that the people of Pakistan would not sacrifice their freedom, integrity and sovereignty for any super power nor would they allow any adventurist to sacrifice the hopes and aspirations of the people for his personal ends.

The signatories to the statement are Mr Ameer Hussain Shah, president of the defunct QMA [Qaumi Mahaz-i-Azadi] (Sind); Mr Manzar Abdi, president of the defunct QMA (Karachi); Mr Abdul Khaliq G. Khan, vice-president of the defunct T.I. [Tehran-i-Istiqlal] (Sind); Mr Abdul Rehman Sheikh, president of the defunct PDP [Pakistan Democratic Party] (Sind); and Choudhry Bashir Ahmed advocate, Mr Zaheeruddin Ghumman advocate, Mr A. Sattar Kazi advocate and Mr Khursheed Ahmed Sheikh advocate.

CSO: 4600/360

SLUM DEVELOPMENT: PROBLEMS OUTLINED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 3 Feb 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Task Before Katchi Abadi Board"]

[Text]

Once called the cleanest city East of Suez, Karachi is now rightly described as one of the dirtiest cities of the world. This attribute to this great sprawling metropolis -- often referred to as Bab-ul-Islam now-a-days -- has not come from any cynic, or even from a Karachi dweller who endures day in and day out the most horrible living conditions, but from the respectable international organisations, and was duly reported by the national press in the recent past. The reasons for this massive deterioration in civic conditions in Karachi are not too difficult to find.

The main reason is the ceaseless influx of people in Karachi from the upcountry, particularly during the last two decades, which has led to proliferation of what is called "Katchi Abadis". These 'abadis' are in fact illegal and unauthorised squatter settlements within the city as well as on the entire periphery of the metropolis. The consequences of proliferation of such settlements are now being suffered by the honest tax payer of Karachi who has been denied the basic civic amenities which he is fully entitled to.

According to an official account more than two million persons -

over 35 per cent of the officially estimated population of Karachi - today live in 362 squatter settlements - "Katchi Abadis" - covering about 14,000 acres of land all over the city. The officials report further states, "A vast majority of these people are migrants from upcountry, who come to Karachi in search of employment and, being too poor to afford housing in either the private sector or under the public housing schemes, resort to squatting on public land offered by the professional land encroachers. Since these settlements are unplanned and haphazardly developed for quick sale at low prices, they lack most of the infrastructural facilities and provide grossly sub-standard living conditions". It is needless to point out the adverse effect of these unauthorised and illegal settlements on the general civic conditions of the city itself.

It is therefore gratifying to know that

Government is considering to create a Katchi Abadis Development Agency under the auspices of the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation to regularise and plan the existing settlements as well as prevent and remove further encroachments on the public land. We strongly plead that people of the existing settlements be provided with the necessary amenities but with adequate provision of self-financing. Whether people are rehabilitated in the existing settlements or are provided alternate places, they should be asked to share the burden for developing the necessary facilities as all other citizens are paying taxes for the services they are entitled to.

Since it is proposed that the Agency will have its own police force, we expect that under the guidance of the elected councillors of the KMC further proliferation of Katchi Abadis in the city will be prevented effectively and the professional land grabbers will be dealt with

accordingly. We must here not omit to mention the encroachments made by these professional land grabbers on almost all the busy roads of the city where unauthorised garages, shops and hotels have been opened and are being lucratively run right under the nose of police stations. An honest tax payer is at a loss to understand how this illegal trade is going on when perhaps the rule of law is being emphasised at all levels.

The rehabilitation of the 'Katchi Abadis' will involve huge investment which, we hope, would be provided by the Federal Government as the problem owes its presence not to the province of Sind but to other provinces. We also hope that long term policies would be adopted to provide adequate employment opportunities to people of all parts of the country in the vicinity of their homes so that they are not driven away to far flung cities and be the cause of social tension and economic imbalance.

SUGGESTION FOR PRIVATE MANUFACTURE OF DEFENSE EQUIPMENT WELCOMED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 4 Feb 84 p 6

[Text]

FAISALABAD, Feb. 3: Production of defence equipment through private sector would result not only in the progress and prosperity of the foundry engineering concerns operative in this sector but also strengthen the overall defence preparations of the Muslim countries of the world.

This was contended by President Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry Sh. Abdul Bari while referring to the recent speech by Federal Minister for Defence, Mir Ali Ahmad Khan Talpur wherein he had invited the private sector to come forward in the field of defence production and to demarcate their lines of specific interest.

Sh. Abdul Bari, further observed that whereas the preparation of defence goods in the private sector in Pakistan would open new vistas of progress and prosperity for foundry and engineering industry, it would also make Muslim state's free from dependence upon foreign sources for procurement of their arsenal.

The FCCI chief said because of lack of coordination no appreciable headway had been made by the private sector in this regard. Secrecy, he said, was another important factor beside the complicated procedure of tenders.

Besides internal coordination we need collaboration with brother Muslim countries Bari said.

At the same time, the ancillary industries, it was said, were not getting new orders in the face of current high prices of

cotton yarn. The APTMA Chief thus reiterated that government immediately stop the public sector agency from purchasing cotton from the ginners.

But on the other hand, ginners had their own problems. Due to their having purchased "kappas" at the then ruling higher prices, the lint produced had cost them Rs. 900 to Rs. 950 per maund and during past nearly three weeks, the open market prices have come down by nearly Rs. 100 per maund. Besides, the ginners continue to hold unsold stocks of the lint due to textile mills buying hand to mouth to force the prices further down. The carry over of these stocks was further costing them extra bank interest, insurance and storing expenses.

Until lately, it was said that the public sector agency was giving the ginners, who had offered their stocks for sale, an ad-hoc price of Rs. 800 but the ginners have become alarmed as this ad-hoc price has reportedly been lowered down by about Rs. 50. And if the Government really accede to the demands of the textile industry and stop the public sector agency from buying cotton from the ginners, then the ginning industry could find itself in a hot soup. Not only this action will produce many insolvencies, but cause heavy loss to the growers as well because they may not be able to get anything against outstanding balances.

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

SPECIAL CELL FOR OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS--The Ministry of Industries has set up a special cell to handle the problems which the overseas Pakistanis face in making investments in this country. This was stated in Karachi yesterday by Muazzam Ali, Advisor to the president for overseas Pakistanis, Islamic Affairs and National Press. In a statement he said that the delegation of Pakistan-UK Chamber of Commerce and Industry which visited Pakistan recently had referred this problem to him. They had stated that the investment procedures in Pakistan were cumbersome and had suggested that the Ministry of Industries should set up a special cell which should process their applications and deal with all other relevant authorities on their behalf. Muzzam Ali said that he had endorsed their suggestion and referred the matter to the Ministry of Industries as a result the Ministry has set up a special cell and the Overseas Pakistanis has been advised to contact the Ministry which will find appropriate solutions for all their problems in consultation with concerned ministries and departments.--PPI [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 4 Feb 84 p 1]

CELL FOR INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES--Lahore, Feb 4--An industrial incentive cell has been set up in the Economic Affairs Division with a view to devising ways and means to accelerate industrialisation in the country. This cell has already started reviewing the existing procedure for sanctioning of new industries. The cell has also asked for suggestions from the chambers of commerce and industry for this purpose.--PPI [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 5 Feb 84 p 1]

BANK BRANCHES ON SOUTH KOREA--Applications of certain Pakistani banks to open branch offices in the Republic of Korea are under favourable study by the Korean (R.O.K.) Government. This was stated yesterday by first Consul-General of the Republic of Korea in Pakistan Kuran Seop Jin, at a reception organised by the Pakistan-Korea (ROK) Friendship Society here to felicitate him on his appointment. He said when the commercial banks of the two countries advance into each other's country they will be very useful instruments for the promotion of trade as well as economic cooperation. He referred to the joint ventures and technical cooperation between the two countries and said some of them in the fields of pharmaceutical, petrochemical, electronics and fishing and fishing boats buildings, etc. were being developed. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 5 Feb 84 p 8]

MARKET FOR ENGINEERING GOODS--Lt Gen Saeed Qadir, Minister for Production, has said that after the successful display of Pakistan's engineering capabilities at the "Saudi Industry 83," exhibition at Riyadh, in November last, Pakistan was in a position to make a breakthrough for the export of its engineering goods needed in Saudi Arabia, according to a Pakistan Steel Press release in Karachi yesterday. The Minister, who had a busy schedule during his one-day stay in Jeddah on Tuesday, had detailed discussions with Pakistan Ambassador in Saudi Arabia and Commercial Counsellor regarding promotion of engineering goods being produced by state enterprise under the Ministry of Production.--PPI [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 3 Feb 84 p 8]

ADULTERATION CASES UNDER MARTIAL LAW--Multan, Feb 2--All cases of the oil mills indulging in adulteration of the cotton-seed in Punjab would be tried under the Martial Law Regulations, it is officially announced here yesterday. The government has taken this decision to check the adulteration being made in the cotton seed at the time of crushing in the oil mills. The evil practice not only affected production of the edible oil but also added poisonous germs in the oil which in turn proved injurious in preparation of the banaspati ghee, the announcement added. It further said that the adulteration being made by adding power, sawdust and husk to increase the quantity of oil-cake for profiteering absorbed much of oil also. The action has been taken on the move of the Procurement Division of the Pakistan Ghee Corporation, it said.--APP [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 3 Feb 84 p 8]

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